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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO 255 BOMBAY MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1934 TWENTY PAGES

Foundation Laid For Constituent Assembly

What New Congress Constitution Means

Bombay Session Sows Seeds Of Dynamic Mass Action

SARDAR'S CHALLENGE TO SOCIALISTS

Rajen Babu's Clarion Call To Rally Round Congress

The plenary session of the 48th Indian National Congress concluded at midnight on Sunday amidst impressive scenes. There was a thunderous applause when Babu Rajendra Prasad, in his concluding speech, declared that the present session of the Congress must have allayed the doubts and fears of all those who were not sure if the country was solidly behind the Congress. By passing Mahatmaji's amendments to the present constitution, they had made the Congress a stronger and a more useful institution, said the President.

VICTORY FOR WORKING COMMITTEE

The Congress approved of all the Working Committee resolutions and rejected all amendments thereto. The Socialists opposed the Khaddar clause and the resolutions on Village Industries Association and the Labour Franchise. They were also for postponing the consideration of Gandhiji's amended constitution pending the expression of opinion by Provincial Congress Committees.

Shutting Out Socialists

Pleading for the circulation of Gandhiji's amended constitution amongst the various Provincial Congress Committees, Mr. Parshottam Tricumdas expressed his fear that the proposed changes might result in shutting out the Socialists for gaining power and influence in the Congress.

A Fighting Reply

This remark provoked a fighting reply from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. "If my Socialist friends so desire, I shall leave the Working Committee or even the Congress," he said. "How can I, a frail old man, suppress or dislodge a revolutionary party? The fact that the Socialists entertain such suspicions only shows that they realise the inherent weakness and inapplicability of their programme.

Cease Talk And Begin Work

If the Socialists have a really good programme, why are they afraid of any body's opposition? As soon as the Socialists cease talking and begin their work, my name will be on their register. But if they oppose the Congress programme while remaining in the Congress, I shall oppose them tooth and nal."

Mahatma's Confession.

Mahatma Gandhi made his last speech from the Congress platform before making his final exit. He was anxious to leave the Congress a virile and business-like body. They would be performing acts of self-denial by passing his amendments. "As things stand, I cannot take you forward," said Gandhiji.

The New Constitution

The most important resolution of the session was the amendment to the Congress Constitution. Those who claim to know the Mahatma's psychology say that in the new Constitution they see the germs of the Constituent Assembly for which Gandhiji wishes to prepare the country.

The Mahatma had told the Subjects Committee that he had put his soul into the amendments to the Congress Constitution.

Stand By The Resolve

After the work of the session was over, there was a round of mutual thanks-giving and praise. Babu Rajendra Prasad made a stirring appeal to the country to execute their fresh resolves faithfully.

There is a feeling amongst a large section of Congressmen that the new Working Committee should have some fresh blood infused in..... They particularly suggest that at least a couple of Socialists should find place in the Cabinet.

Exchange Of Compliments

Fitting compliments were paid by several prominent delegates to the arrangements of the Reception Committee, more especially to the strenuous work of the men and women volunteers.

"Bande Mataram" by three young women brought the proceedings of a momentous session to a successful end.

Rajen Babu, Sardar Vallabhbhai, Maniben and Mrs. Munshi entering the Subjects Committee pandal.

Mahatma's Triumph In Congress

The third day of the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress witnessed grand scenes when thousands of visitors thronged the Abdul Gaffar Nagar and took their seats inside the Amphitheatre long before the appointed hour, 6 p.m. for the commencement of the session on Sunday

RECORD ATTENDANCE.

The Congress Volunteer Force took charge of the arrangements since 2 p.m. and crowd control arrangements were made in view of the record attendance registered which may be modestly estimated at one hundred thousand.

Thousands of sight-seers with their families crowded at the Zenda Chowk to catch glimpses of the picturesque scenes.

The Congress Volunteer Band entertained the vast audience to music shortly before the commencement of the session.

The holiday crowds had filled the huge enclosure to overflowing and listened patiently to the speakers.

PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL.

At about 6 p.m. the bugle blast announced the arrival of the President; and to the accompaniment of the Congress Band, the President followed by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel and Sjt. K. F. Nariman arrived amidst cheers and took his seat on the Dais.

Almost immediately Dr. Ansari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad arrived on the dais.

The proceedings commenced with the Vande Mataram Song after which lady volunteers treated the audience to delightful music.

As darkness approached the crowds swelled and the whole enclosure was filled completely presenting a thrilling spectacle of an eager mass of humanity.

To add to the enthusiasm, Mahatmaji arrived at the pandal at about 6-30 and the crowds greeted him with boisterous acclamation, and the President announced that he had received two or three messages from overseas.

One was from Babu Subash Chandra Bose wishing complete success of the Congress session. Similar messages were received from Japan.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ASSN.

Dr. Fattabhi Sitaramayya then moved the resolution regarding the establishment of the Village Industries Association free from the control of the Congress, and under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, and under the direction of Sjt. J. C. Kumarappa.

In moving the resolution Dr. Pattabhi said that the object of the resolution was the regeneration of the village economic life and the resuscitation of the village industries, that were in a starving condition. The Congress was in existence for the past 50 years but until a few years back, the attention of its organisers and its members was not focussed on the villages and village economic life.

Khaddar, continued the speaker, was the first result of the attention paid by the Congress during the past few years to the plight of the villagers. Now about 220,000 villagers all over the country were able to sustain themselves through the production of Khaddar. Spinning and weaving had provided food for the starving people in the rural areas. Hitherto, the Congress mainly concerned itself with the cities and urban population. The masses in the villages did not find a place in the programme of the national movements in the past. The Congressmen did not endeavour to include, absorb the masses in the policy and plans of the Congress whatever they might be. The object of the resolution

(Continued on page 6)

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE

In an exclusive interview to the Associated Press on the conclusion of the Congress session, on Sunday night Mahatma Gandhi gave the following message to the nation:

"I am entirely satisfied with the result of the session."—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA AT MAHATMA'S DOOR

New Turn In Ajmer Election Dispute

WORKING COMMITTEE INSTITUTES INQUIRY

There was fresh development in the Ajmer election dispute on Sunday when Pandit Arjunlal Sethi and Ramesh Chandra Vyas offered Satyagraha in front of Mahatma Gandhi's hut and refused to take food or water. The reason for the revival of Satyagraha, it was stated, was owing to the delay in the Working Committee tackling this question which the aggrieved party interpreted as an attempt to shelve it. Following this development the Working Committee summoned the representatives of the rival groups of Ajmer Congressmen and heard their respective viewpoints.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was absent in order to enable the parties to give expression to their views. After having heard both sides Gandhiji suggested, in view of the serious allegations, a committee of enquiry should be appointed to enquire into the election dispute and meanwhile the newly elected office-bearers should resign, thus allowing the Working Committee to take charge of the Congress work in Ajmer Province until the enquiry committee's findings are considered by the Working Committee and necessary instructions be issued for the fresh election.

It is understood that both parties have agreed to this proposal and consequently Satyagraha has been terminated. Satyagrahis broke their fast by taking fruits in the presence of Gandhiji. It is understood that the Working Committee will pass a resolution along the lines of Gandhiji's suggestion.

INQUIRY INTO DISPUTE

Working Committee Appoints Committee

The following official statement has been issued regarding the Ajmer election dispute:

"The Working Committee of the Congress considered Ajmer election matters and resolved that Sardar Sardul Singh, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Syed Mahmud should examine the records regarding Ajmer matters in the light of the statements made by both the parties before the Working Committee and advise as to the instruction they should issue. These gentlemen may depute someone if they find it necessary after examining the records to go to Ajmer for local enquiry."

King's Ultimatum To Government

Fight For "Principles Of Democracy" In Siam

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The King of Siam interviewed by Reuter through his secretary emphasised that the fight for his prerogative regarding death sentence was really the fight for the principles of democratic government.

As a majority of elected members of the Assembly voted against the measure curtailing his prerogative the King feels, he was basing his refusal to sign away his prerogative directly upon the will of the majority of his people who, he feels, do not desire a change in the present position.

ULTIMATUM TO GOVT.

The King's intention to abdicate was thus in the nature of an ultimatum to the Government who could avoid this step by dropping the measure or submitting it to the plebiscite or general election. The Siamese Government has pressed the King to reconsider his decision.

It is learned that no reports of any trouble or revolution in Siam have been received by the Royal household following the King's announcement of his intention to abdicate.—Reuter.

(Earlier News on Page 7.)

New Epoch Opened In Congress History

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

Sardar Sardul Singh's Impressions

Interviewed by the "Chronicle" Sardar Sardul Singh said:—

I don't think there has been any session of the Congress before this that was so successful from every point of view. Its special feature has been in framing of a new constitution and I feel that the Congress now has become a more effective organisation to achieve the goal which the nation has set before itself.

The next struggle before the country is not very far off. But whenever a critical time comes to new weepon which Gandhiji has put in the hands of the nation will be found quite suitable to meet all emergencies.

The next important question that was discussed by the Congress was Gandhiji's decision to

(Continued on page 9.)

Just after the Session of the Congress, interviewed by the "Chronicle," Mrs. Kamaladevi said:—

The present session of the Congress has been of unique interest for more reasons than one. Coming as it did after a long interval during which the Congress and the country went through untold suffering and faced unprecedented repression it held an irresistible attraction. Gandhiji's intended retirement from active politics brought an added significance. But an equally powerful importance was contributed by the newly formed Socialist Party. This being the first attempt at organised opposition within the Congress, it carried an unparalleled importance that throws many past sessions into a pale shadow.

HISTORIC EVENT.

The birth of this opposition in the shape of the Socialist Party marks a very historic event in the political evolution of the country. And therefore this session will stand against the entire historical back ground of India. This session marks the passing away of old tradition and the birth of a new one. New burning ideas are lighting up the pale grey skies with hope and enthusiasm.

END OF THE OLD.

The passing away of the present brilliantly flashy and the ostentatiously demonstrative shows portends also the end of the old bourgeois leadership and the initiation of a new active youthful one whose vision is linked with universal comradeship; whose hearts beat in unison with the sharp pangs of the starving and the homeless, whose voice rings out the cry of suppressed agony.

BRIGHT STAR OF HOPE.

This session marks the opening of a more real vision that is able to comprehend the country's problems stripped of all false and misleading sentiments and an organised effort to initiate a programme which is closely linked with the vital life of the country.

I have no doubt in my mind that when the history of India comes to be written, the Congress session of 1934 will stand out like a bright star of hope in the gloom of despondency and doubt.

STOP PRESS

TRAFALGAR SQUARE DEMONSTRATION.

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Oct. 28.

A crowd of 9,000 in the Trafalgar Square in the afternoon heard 30 speakers representing political parties and industrial, religious, pacifist and educational societies denounce the Government's Bill to strengthen law against sedition.

Five hundred police, many of them mounted were on duty but the meeting was very orderly.

A resolution was passed condemning the Bill as "grave threat to the traditional liberties of this country," and demanding its withdrawal.

The Labour Member of the House of Commons, Mr. McGovern, in a speech made great play with Mr. Lloyd George's war memoirs, accusing Haig of squandering British soldiers' lives as Passchendaele.

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1 Anna Per Word.

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Hindu qualified Nurse and a Hindu Lady Compounder for the Hindu Ladies Hospital, Amritsar. Apply stating minimum pay acceptable to Secretary, Prem Sewak Sabha, Amritsar. (3147)

Wanted—A general Manager and a Director for a first class Film Producing company in Lucknow. Please apply stating qualifications experience, pay, etc., with copies of testimonials to Raja Yuvara Datta Singh, 2, Way Road, Lucknow. (3131).

Wanted an experienced M.B.B.S., to conduct the medical examination of students of a local High School, twice a year, and to give 12 lectures on Physiology, Hygiene and First Aid in a year. Apply stating remuneration to Post Box No. 3129 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A Head Master, having higher qualifications than B.A., B.T., for the Municipal High School Haveri (Dharwar) on a salary of Rs. 100-5-140-10-200 with an emergency cut of Rs. 15 per cent except in cases of high merits according to the discretion of the Municipality. Also wanted a persian teacher on a scale of Rs. 25-5-2-60 with knowledge of clerical work. Applications stating qualifications, caste, creed and age should be sent to the Chairman School Board Haveri Municipality so as to reach him on or before the 13th Nov. 1934 with testimonials about previous experience and character. M. S. Hatti, President. Haveri Municipality. 24-10-1934. (9107).

M. T. B College, Surat.—Applications are invited for the following posts in the M. T. B College, Surat. (1) Professor of Physics. (2) Professor of Chemistry. (3) Professor of Biology, (4) Lecturer in Physics. Persons selected will have to teach the B.Sc and M.Sc. classes The appointments will be from June 1935 to March 1936 in the first instance with every prospect of continuance. Applications, with testimonials, stating the qualifications experience, age, and minimum salary expected should reach the Principal, M. T. B. College, Surat, on or before 15th November, 1934. (9077)

Wanted.—Ambitious People. Forge ahead. In Life. Lifetime Chance. Write To-day. Newco Service, Sunav (Via Anand) (3124)

Wanted Candidates for Telegraphy, Station Master and Secretary class Allowance Rs. 40. Hostel seat FREE Rules on 4 annas.—Royal Telegraph School, Ballimaran, Delhi. (3123)

Wanted—Tea organizer, salary 125. Apply with eight piece stamps to Manager Angel Tea Service, Baroda. (3039).

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Airy, Lighted, Single, Double, Rooms, with independent water, electric supply. Rents from Rs. 20 for any community respectable families in Cassum Mitha, New Buildings, near B. B. & C I. Rly. Lower Parel Station. Apply on premises or Phone No. 20656 after 2 p.m. (3029)

For Hindus B'g Flats of 4 Bedrooms in Gilbert Building, Chowpatty, opposite Babulnath Temple. Apply top floor. 3150

50. EDUCATIONAL.

Dighe's Special cheap Matric French Classes for poor, start November. address Hanuman Terrace, near Pathe, Lamington Road. (3149).

Rele's Shorthand Class best in Bombay. Apply Principal B. B. Rele. B.A LL B Darya Mahal. Kalkadevi Road, Bombay (8650)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Seven Monthly Fifteen-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate Hundred-Rupee Loan and Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office. Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2994).

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

100 per cent. guaranteed chance. Daily strong chance Rupees ten. If figure failure money refunded. Come once and satisfy yourself. Time:—10 a.m. to 7 p.m Jagdesh Cotton Information Bureau. 31, Humam Street, opp. Post Office, Fort. (3154)

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Wanted Agents for a wonderful new article of Self Defence, cheap, effective and easily carried in pocket. Selling like hot cakes. Agents not to invest money. Profits guaranteed Free particulars. J. A. BROTHERS, Desk 249, Cawnpore. (3156)

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry. Malegaon. Barnagar. Ratlam Larkhana Mirpurkas Sidhansi, Jubbulpore. Manmad Dhond. Pandharpur, Raichur Jalapur Ernakulam Dharmavaram. Trivandrum Bezwada Cochin. Coimbatore Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole. Palghat Ongole. Ottapalam Samalkot Salem. Katni. Meerut, Agra Kamptee Seoni. Saugor. Ajmer Harda Mysore Anantapur Nandura. Dehra Dun Honawar Delhi Simla. Wardha-Castle Rock Arvi Ellichpur Hinganghat Kamptee Pithapuram Madras Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior Mhow Sangli Satara Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Chief Agent—For Bombay on salary basis. Salary according to experience and capacity See the undersigned personally at Railway Hotel. Charni Road. Room No. 11, Daily till Monday 29th October. Morning 8 to 10 and evening 5 to 6. K. P. Shivdasani. Chairman. The Reliable Bank of India Ltd., Head Office, Karachi. 3126)

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Morioka Maru	4429	19 Nov	25 Nov
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COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	7 Nov
Haruna Maru	10500	21 Nov

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17500	28 Nov
Tatsuta Maru	17000	12 Dec

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	Tons	Leave Kobe
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On and after 1st November, 1934, the Season Ticket Office of the above Railways will, for the convenience of passengers, be open for the issue of season tickets on all week days including public holidays. Season Ticket Offices will not be open on Sundays.

J. C. BARTON, Offg. Chief Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Rly.

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Legal Notices

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of UBALDINA ALBUQUERQUE LUIS, deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claim against the estate of the late Ubaldina Albuquerque Luis late of Candolim Bardez Goa Portuguese Christian, who died a widow at Candolim, Bardez, Goa aforesaid on the 28th day of May, 1926, and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 5th day of September, 1934, to Natividade Salvador Luis one of the sons and next of kin of the said deceased of Bombay, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator, at their office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any Securities or property belonging to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them and/or to deliver up the said Securities or the property as the case may be to the said Administrator at the Office of the said Attorneys Messrs. Little & Co., at their address aforesaid.

Dated this 29th day of October, 1934.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Administrator

9113

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & Co.

Tel. No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 32 BALES BLEACHED DHOTARS OF VICTORIA MILLS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), opposite Sancha Gulli, Mulji Jetha Market, under instructions from Messrs. Champaklal & Co, Attorneys for Sha. Shantilal Mulchand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Nathmal Sheshmal:—

32 Bales, each contg. 20 pairs bleached Dhotars of Victoria Mills as under:

13 Bales No. 51, Chul border including:—
5 Bales yards 7 x 39 inches;
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Terms:—25 per cent. deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 1st November, 1934, at 2 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpokli Central Stores.

Unserviceable stores such as Bombay lamps, poles, reflectors, bolts, scrap, furniture, etc.

On the same day at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.), at Tardeo Belasis Bridge Pipe Depot:—

Unserviceable stores such as tanks, drums, pipes, motor parts, scrap, electric, hospital and engineering goods, etc.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd November, 1934, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), at Foras Road, Municipal Workshop:—

Unserviceable stores such as Ford trucks, tractors, tyres, brass borings, steam roller, pulleys, flushing engine, motor parts, radiators, E. generating set, axles, etc.

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COMMENCING 3rd NOVEMBER, 1934

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DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 29th Oct.

BHARATI MATA

TUESDAY, the 30th Oct.

DAKU-KI-LARKI

WEDNESDAY, the 31st Oct.

SOUBHAGYA SUNDARI

All featuring

SULOCHANA

DAILY at 3, 6-15 and 10 p.m.

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DADABHAI MANZIL, 2ND FLOOR, CONGRESS HOUSE. BETWEEN 8-30 A.M. TO 11 A.M. AND 5 P.M. TO 9 P.M. and also at Royal Opera House during the same hours.

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Tickets available at the Theatre.

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1,000 DAZZLING GIRLS!
5 BANDS OF MUSIC!
VOCAL CHORUS OF 500!
4,891 COSTUMES!
1,200 WILD ANIMALS!
1,000 PLAYERS!
335 SCENES!

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THE GOLDEN TOBACCO Co.,
VILLE PARLE.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from page 6.)

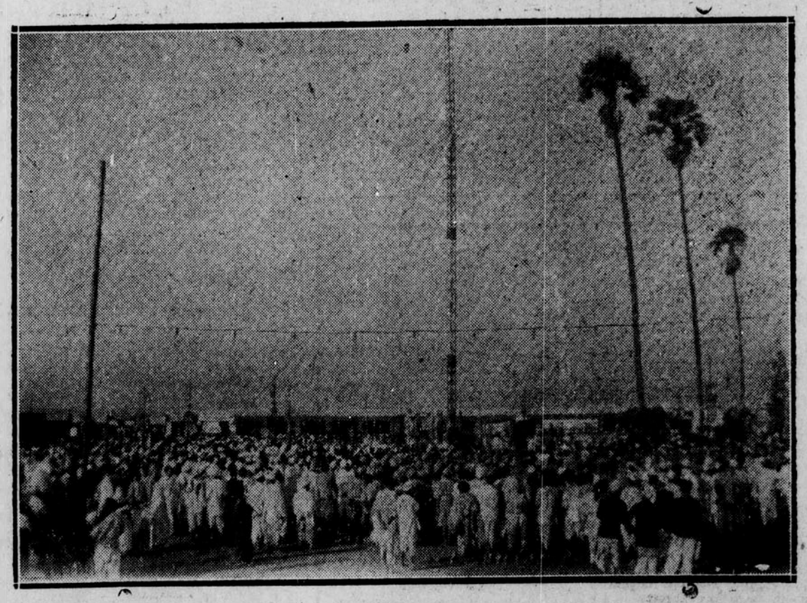
Company. could not be held liable for the damage sustained to the goods. The suit, therefore, failed.

Preference Shareholders' Rights

The Union Cold Storage Company Ltd. recently invested and secured the agreement of the holders of the Preference stocks of the Company, to a permanent abatement of their dividend claims. The agreement was contested by a Preference stockholder on behalf of himself and other stockholders. No allegation of fraud was made, but it was complained that material facts were not disclosed to the stockholders. Complaint was also made of the conduct of one of the meetings and of the accommodation provided, which was said to be insufficient for the stockholders wishing to attend, and of irregularity in the proceedings generally.

The material fact, which was alleged not to have been disclosed to the stockholders arose as follows: The Company was the lessee of certain South American properties at a rent of £960,000 a year payable to the lessors. The terms of the lease provided that, in proportion as the company's earnings fell short of the amount required to pay a dividend of at least 10 per cent on the Ordinary Shares in any year, the rent shall be abated. At the time when the scheme was put before the stock-holders only about half the rent was being paid. The main terms of the agreement put before the Preference stockholders were that they should receive a payment of £1,300,000 by the Ordinary stockholders and in return give up dividend rights amounting to £1,30,000 a year. In view of the fact that only about half the rent was being paid, a permanent reduction in the Preference dividends might be deemed to be of advantage not only to the Ordinary stockholders but to the lessors in receipt of rent from the South American properties. It was contended, and the Court held, that the interests of the lessors were not disclosed in the circular which the directors issued in commendation of the scheme. Mr. Justice Eve found for the plaintiffs, with costs, on the main allegation that insufficient information of the company's affairs was disclosed to enable the stockholders to form a just judgment of the bargain offered to them. The judgment is to be welcomed for the emphasis which it lays upon the shareholders' right to full information in all that concerns his lawful claims upon a company—and not less so because it notes that the good faith of the directors was not in question. Incidentally, it proves the desirability of defining in the Articles of Association, the rights of the various classes of shareholders in the event of "reconstruction," as clearly as they are defined in "liquidation." Will the local shareholders' Association please note?

The women volunteers marching past after flag hoisting.



The seething mass of human ity at the Flag Hoisting ceremony.

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Engineless, propellerless, and almost wingless—such is the astonishing aeroplane invented by Paul Dupuis de Rolleghem, a famous French airman. It is driven on hot air. Cigar-like in shape, from the fuselage of the machine protrude a series of tiny wings, built of duralium, and through these interior heating devices maintain a flow of steam. The vacuum thus created enables the 'plane to rise or travel forward simply by controlling the heat supply. Although weighing only 352lb., it has a carrying capacity of 538lb., which leaves room for one passenger.

It is capable of rising vertically 1,000 metres in seven minutes, and is able to land on a doorstep; while for a flight of 120 miles, it consumes only five gallons of petrol.

SIR H. PAGE CROFT ON REFORMS

Reply To Chancellor Of Exchequer

(LONDON (By Mail.)

Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P., addressing a Primrose League gathering at Bournemouth in mail week, replied to Mr. Chamberlain's recent reclaration with regard to India.

He said that Mr. Chamberlain had stated: "It was quite possible that the final conclusions on India would be so different from those contained in the White Paper that a new situation would have arisen." "I hope indeed that he may be right," said Sir Henry Page Croft, "and that the breach among National Government supporters may be healed; but I think the time is opportune to restate with clarity that no mere alteration of detail would provide that common front which all sections of the Conservative Party must desire.

"We will support Provincial Home Rule on the lines of the Simon Report with one exception namely, that the judiciary and police are retained in British hands until each province has proved successful in self-government in other respects.

AN "IMMENSE ADVANCE."

"We do not welcome this immense advance light-heartedly, because we agree with the report of the Simon Commission that it is a momentour experiment. We are, however, desirous of honouring any pledge of progress in constitutional development which may have been implied in previous legislation, and consent to this immense change in the provinces because, if it fails, the consequences will not be irreparable, and Britain will still hold the reins of central government as senior partner of the Government of that Empire.

"Any attempt to abandon government at the Centre, and any attempt to put proposals for such abandonment into a Bill, we shall resist unflinchingly to the end."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had said: "It would be premature and absurd to be discussing the White Paper when they did not know if the White Paper was going to be the real foundation of the final proposals." He (Sir Henry Page Croft) rejoiced at that statement, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer would forgive them if they reminded him that both the Secretary of State and their leader had indicated that the White Paper embodied in the main principles they sought to establish. If it were not so, why was the White Paper referred to a Select Committee? If it was a fact that the Government was, as yet, not definitely committed to those main principles, as he had himself repeatedly contended, no greater justification could be found for the action of the India Defence League in warning the country of the inevitaale "chaos, anarchy, and bloodshed," which, as the late Lord Morley and Lord Birkenhead declared, would follow such a policy.

"The Chancellor," continued Sir Henry Page Croft, "made one further observation to which I must refer. It was to the effect that if, in consequence of differences in our party about India, we were to let the Socialists come in, then an even more drastic surrender would be made, as Mr. Lansbury has stated that what they would do would be at once to call a constituent assembly in India and hand over to that body the formation of Constitution for India.'

"May I suggest an alternative? Carry out the national mandate and do not adopt the policies which the nation elected us to defeat. There is no chance of the Socialists coming back unless we so sicken our great party that it withdraws its support. The National Government has done fine work; let it stick to that work and lead the country back to prosperity. If others, some day, would end British rule in India, let us at least have a clear conscience and be able to look our countrymen in the face."

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All-India Congress-Socialist Conference

AN EMBODIMENT OF ENERGY AND EARNESTNESS

(BY PLEBIAN).

The month of October 1934 will go down in the history of Socialist Party as an epoch when the young builders of the destiny of new India inspired with a new ideology gathered together to discuss their ideal and the instrument of action to achieve it. Inspite of the absence of their veteran leader—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—behind the bar they have yet succeeded in organizing an All-India force within the short period of a few months. This is praiseworthy.

ARRIVALS & ARRANGEMENTS.

In the absence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru it had become difficult for the provincial socialist parties to strengthen their power and consolidate it in an all-India body.

In the quite and secluded portion of the city there stands a big mansion in Worli called the "Ready Money." The big hall on the first floor was acquired to convene the meetings of the Socialist Conference. Simplicity was the chief characteristic and the conveners has made it a point not to indulge in unnecessary and ostentatious luxuries. The gate was decorated with flags— the Congress tri-colour and the Red Flag which symbolizes the cause of workers and peasants. The poles in the Hall were wrapped with red cloth and the slogans enhanced their dignity. Prominent among all these decorations was a big and imposing portrait of Karl Marx—the builder of scientific Socialism. The arrangements for seats were made on "functional basis" and one felt glad to notice the attitude of informal camaraderie exhibited in non-recognition of the idea of separate arrangement for men and women.

PROCEEDINGS

On the 21st October exactly at 2 p.m. some sixty persons were sitting in the big Hall. Their heads stooped low and everyone of them was seriously discussing or writing or thinking something. And it seemed as if they were always unanimous on every issue. This was the meeting of the Subwas the meeting of the Subjects Committee. They were discussing the resolutions and arranging the agenda for the open session. More than ten hours were devoted in these deliberations and it was quite late in night when they dispersed.

OPEN SESSION

But for the increase in number, nobody could have differentiated the open session from the Subjects Committee. It was business-like and devoid of pomp and show. How un-Parliamentary one of the delegates got up and proposed the name of Swami Sampurnand for the Chairmanship. Another got up and proposed the name of Kamaladevi Chatopadhya. He had scarcely finished when a thin voice was heard vehemently opposing the second proposal. It was the lady herself refusing to accept the honour. Then Swami Sampurnand took his seat. Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas—the Chairman of the Reception Committee—arose and delivered his welcome address. It was simple, lucid and dynamic, while welcoming the delegates the Chairman explained the reasons why it was considered necessary to form a Socialist Party on the Congress and criticised the attitude and activities of various Congress leaders, their statements and accusations brought against the Socialist Party and the "reactionary tendencies manifest in the Right Wing of the Congress. He vehemently refuted the charge of "tall-talkers" brought by responsible Congress leaders against them.

The Secretary—Mr. Jai Prakash—then submitted his report, but as he was not well, it was read by another. The origin and organisation of the Socialist Party, the drafting of the Constitution, and other achievements were briefly discussed.

THE CONSTITUTION

On the 22nd the Secretary on behalf of the Draft Committee put the draft constitution of the All-India Congress Socialist Party before the delegates. How earnest they were, and how seriously they pondered over the implications of the programme can be realsed by the simple fact that more than three hours were devoted in discussing the object of the Party. Amendments were moved and there took place a very interesting and spirited debate. Opposition there was. But there was no malice. There was no venom or "mud-throwing" in the discuss'ons. Opinions differed but decisions were taken and differences ended. The first day was very important as regards the resolutions Speaker after speaker showered criticism at the Indian National Congress for "whittling" down the goal of complete Independence. Another fruitful and controversial resolution related to the Socialist attitude towards the "attempt" of the Right Wing of the Congress to take the Congress back to the old path of Constitutionalism. The resolution was subjected to a very heated dicussion. Several amendments were moved, and almost all the different perspectives of the resolution were brought to the notice of the members of the Party. After protracted debate the resolution was put to vote and carried.

THE SECOND DAY.

The interest taken by the delegates on the first day was very promising, and it was expected that the second sitting would be no less interesting in its proceedings. And the expected happened. The earnestness of the delegates was tested a second time. When Mr. Masani's resolution requiring the members of the Socialist Party not to accept any office in the Congress organisation provoked criticism, opposition and several amendments but it was carried by a large majority.

Another target of serious criticism was the resolution regarding the Constituent Assembly. A long and rather unwieldly discussion took place which was at last put an end to by a sharp rebuke from Shrimati Kamaladevi who did not approve of the shyness of the opposition. The resolution was passed.

Another important resolution, the last of its kind, was brought before the House by Mr. Naravanswami. It was regarding the objective of the Indian National Congress. The resolution would identify the objective of the Congress with that of the Socialist Party. The proposal was unanimously carried.

Some other formal resolutions were moved and Mr. Purshottam Das and Kamaladevi Chattopadhya paid tributes to Swami Sampurnanand for his successful handling of the affairs and clarifying the issues without any prejudice. The Conference has adjourned 'sine die.'

The Conference has met. It has passed resolutions. Its representatives are busy putting their views before the mother Institution both in the All-India Congress Committee and the Open Session. Whether they were accepted or not does not alter the situation. The decision stands. The workers are not disappointed. They look upto their leaders. They are too strong to be ignored. These earnest and enthusiastic men and women are genuine Socialists, who are after a classless society and will sit idle unless they have gained their ideal.

Flag Hoisting at Abdul Gaffar Nagar. The Congress President is seen with the G.O.C. on his right.

The Verdict of the President

I am so pleased to see the factory where electric fans and other electrical accessories are turned out. It is a great Swadeshi enterprise and the fans produced by this factory should replace the very large number of foreign fans that are imported. I understand the price compares favourably with and the running expenses are very much less than in that of foreign fans. These ought to be sufficient inducement if any inducement apart from their being Swadeshi is needed, for Indians to purchase India fan. I wish the factory great success that it deserves.

Raymuka Prasad 3-8-34

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British Women Favour Legalising Of Voluntary Sterilisation

Minority Oppose Proposal On Religious Grounds

The conference of the National Council of Women of Great Britain in mail week debated on the resolution urging the Government to introduce a measure legalising voluntary sterlisation in the cases of a person who was mentally defective, or had suffered from mental disorder who suffered from or was believed to be a carrier of a transmissible grave physical disability, or who was thought likely to transmit mental disorder or defect says the "Manchester Guardian's" Edinburgh correspondent.

The Chairman, Lady Nunburnholme, limited the number of speakers to eight, four on each side. Mrs. Riley, of York, opposed the resolution mainly on religious grounds, and in the belief that it would lead to serious abuses. Dr. Stacey Cleminson urged that the resolution should be passed for the benefit of future generation.

Miss Evelyn Fox, hon. secretary of the Central Association for Child Welfare, said that while individual surgeons might take the risk of performing the operation the doubt as to its legality prevented its being done for patients in public institutions. It was, therefore, not possible for poor people to get the help required.

Miss Alison Neilans strongly opposed the resolution.

Mrs. Hartree said: "We have no right to refuse this relief and security to those who ask for it. This may be described as an extension of the principle of birth control. Miss Cowan, chairman, Edingurgh and District branch, urged that a great deal more research was needed before sterilisation could safely be recommended.

Miss Paterson, mover of the resolution, said: "The religious point of view has been much stressed by our opponents. It is from the highest religious motives that we are agitating for this legislation."

Intense interest was taken in the vote on so contentious a subjects, and there was some surprise at the overwhelming vote given for the resolution. The voting was—

For.....339
Against.....99

NURSERY SCHOOLS

A resolution called on the Government to remove the embargo in England on new nursery schools, and to encourage local authorities to use their powers was moved by Miss Margaret Drummond, of the Nursery School Association of Great Britain. The resolution also called on local authorities to provide sites in all new and reconditioned housing areas for nursery schools and nursery classes.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

WORKING HOURS OF YOUNG PEOPLE

The next resolution, urging the Government to introduce legislation to regulate equally as between both sexes the working hours and conditions of young people in unregulated trades, was carried.

A resoution was carried urging the Government to require local authorities to comply strictly with their statutory duty, to ascertain the number of mental defective in their area, and to point a departmental committee tion and other means for their adequate care protection.

CINEMA FILM

Delegates were greatly interested in a resolution urgently asking the Government to appoint a departmental cmmmittee of inquiry into the whole question of legislation regarding the exhibition of cinematograph films and matters relevant there to throughout Great Britain. The mover and seconder said that Scotland possessed nothing like the Home Office regulations regarding cinemas in England and that the binding laws concerned safety in cinemas. The cinema was such a potent influence for good or evil that public interest demanded some form of real control. First of all, there should be a thorough departmental inquiry. Voluntary effort had done its best.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

TRADE IN ARMS

Dame Elizabeth Cadbury moved a resolution on the limitation of armaments which welcomed the proposals for the drastic control of the manufacture and trade in arms recently adopted by the Committee for Regulation of Trade in and Manufacture of Armaments of the Disarmament Conference and urged the Government to accept them.

She said that if the trend towards international anarchy and the competitive race in armaments were not arrested it would mean the death of the League and of the collective system.

The resolution was carried with only three dissentients.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

A resolution expressing the opinion that in view of the serious rate of maternal mortality it was desirable that medical students and pupil midwives should have more practical experience during their period of training, and that additional postgraduate courses should be arranged for doctors and midwives practising dimwifery, was moved by Miss Cecile Matheson.

She said that before staring to practice doctors must have taken twenty midwifery cases under adequate supervision. Twenty case did not give them adequate knowledge of normal childbirth let alone of abormalities.

After a discussion that revealed the lack of adequate opportunities for postgraduate courses the resolution was carried with only three dissentients.

At the end it was announced that the delegates from the Mothers' Union wished to dissociate themselves from the resolution in favour of divorce reform which was carried the previous day.

WORLD ISN'T GETTING OUT OF WOOD

"National Socialism" Advocated By Roosevelt Is Nationalistic Only

In a Press Communique the I. F. T. U. says:—

The crash in 1929 was the signal for a period of economic decline which has since then cut down by half the peak figures for world trade and production. The army of the unemployed has increased from year to year and the misery of the great mass of the people has reached a terrible level of degradation. All attempts to cure this economic sickness with capitalist medicine have failed. The symptoms of economic decay have been still further increased by the currency policy and the doctrine of autocracy pursued by the great powers; each country tried to shut itself in. Instead of joining in a common attempt to get out of the common misery together, which would have been the only successful plan, each country tried to save itself at the cost of its neighbour and former partner. The fiasco of the London World Economic Conference in 1933 demonstrated once more as clearly as possible that the capitalist powers themselves had no idea of how to master their own economic machinery. An aggravation of the world economic crisis has followed the stabilisation of Fascist dictatorship, particularly in Germany.

Apart from the greater size and spread of its economy, America's economic policy is no less turned in towards itself and no less emphatically nationalistic than that of any other country. This is in no way to belittle the moral and psychological spur which the success of the Roosevelt plan would have given other countries to revive their economic life. But it is necessary to utter a warning against decribing Roosevelt's economic planning as Socialism or even as National Socialism. The Nazis too talk about planned economy and national socialism, although the intervention of the national socialistic State in industry has never touched the foundations of the capitalist system and has even less intention of doing so as time goes on. Certain planned measures carried out to remove just the worst growths which are themselves threatening capitalism, cannot be described as social, let alone socialist, economic planning. At the best they are measures of capitalist rationalisation.

These hopes have not been fulfilled to the extent expected during the first burst of enthusiasm, nor has the direct revival of world trade or the indirect psychological effect on the trade of other countries been brought about to the extent anticipated.

Keeping in view the effects of German economic policy during the eighteen months of Fascist dictatorship, which has in fact aggravated the crisis, it is obvious that the hopes for improvement which the world has dragged through one crisis winter after another must at length be given up this winter.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENT

To-day

Hindu: Asoe Vad 7, 1990.
Muslim: Rajab 19, 1353.
Parsi: Ardibehesht 23, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 37m.
Sunset: 6h. 6m.
High Water: 4-02; 15-49.
Low Water: 10-31; 21-25.

"Frontier Gandhi" to address women's public meeting at Indian Women's Unity Club, 2-30 p.m., Jinnah Hall.

Society of Hony. Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, annual general meeting, first floor, Esplanade Court, 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, October 30.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 31.

Results of B.E. (Civil and Mechanical) Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

RAHNUMA -I- MAZDAYASNAN SuABHA.—Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a public lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. F. A. Bode will speak on "The Zoroastrian Conception of the Daevas."

GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, (30th inst) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Raveline Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Sorabji N. Kanga, will further read a paper in English on the following subject:—"Development of the faculties of a human soul in the light of Moderns Spiritualism."

UNIVERSAL ARTS CIRCLE.—A public meeting of the Circle and open to the public will be held at Blavatsky Lodge, to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) The President of the meeting will be Countess Vera Crassi, and the speakers Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil and Dr. D. G. Vyas. The subject of lecture is "Art and National Life."

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.—The third quarterly general meeting of the members of the Chamber will be held on Saturday (3rd November) at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Chamber.

DIWALI TREAT (1934).—The annual celebration of the Diwali Treat (1934) for children of the G.I.P. Railway offices Hindu Staff at Victoria Terminus will take place on Saturday (3rd November) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) between platforms Nos. 8 and 9. Members of the treat are invited to attend the function.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Return of the Terror." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Treasure Island." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Lost Patrol." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Laughing Boy". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE— "Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGDON— "Galla Disney Week." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Naughty Girl." Daily 5-15 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE -- "Johar-e-Shamsheer." Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA— "Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL — "Garib-ki-Duniya." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Yes Mr. Brown." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Tarzan The Ape Man." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Setu Bandhan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Roman Scandals." Daily at 5, 7 30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

p.m.
7-45 Big Ben. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra. Relayed from the Savoy Hotel, London.
8-00 Effie Atherton says "Can't Resist You." A Light Revue. Produced by Cecil Madden.
8-45 The Belfast Wireless Orchestra. Conductor, E. Godfrey Brown. Eileen Ervine (Contralto).
9-30 A Sonata Recital. Neysa Forshaw (Violin) and William Busch (Pianoforte).
10-00 Meet Gun Cotton (Secret Agent) Presented by his Creator, Rupert Grayson.
10-15 The B.B.C. Midland Orchestra. (Leader, Alfred Cave.) Conducted by H. Foster Clark)
10-30 The News.
10-45 The Serge Krish Septet.
11-15 Close down.

PARSI FEDERAL COUNCIL.—Under the auspices of the Parsi Federal Council, Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Baronet, and other prominent speakers will address a public meeting on the ensuing "Assembly Elections" at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Tuesday, (30th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy will preside. The meeting is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

FEAST.—On Sunday (4th November) the sons of Aldona (Goa) will celebrate the feast of Bom Jesus at the Chapel of Our Lady of Seven Dolours, New Sonapur, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) with a Solemn High Mass, Sermon Exposition and Benediction.

DHARMA SHIKSHAN AND NIRASHRIT SAHAYAK MANDAL.—A meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Mandal has passed two resolutions, under the presidency of Mr. Raghunath Shekooji Bahirat, vi., (1) expressing its sorrow at the death of late Guruvarya Krishnaji Arjunrao Keluskar and deciding to join the public condolence meeting to be arranged by the Guruvarya Keluskar Gaurav Mandal; (2) supporting Mr. Keshavrao Jedhe the Non-Brahmin leader who is seeking election to the Legislative Assembly through Maharashtra.

REGAL CINEMA.— The first show at the Regal to-day (Monday) and the rest of the week will be at 4 p.m., and not 3-30, as advertised earlier.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
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BORIS KARLOFF
REGINALD DENNY
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DAILY THREE SHOWS at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
GRAND ANNIVERSARY ATTRACTION
inaugurating the "GREATER REGAL SEASON"!

You'll laugh with glee!....You'll shout with excitement!.... You'll sigh, shudder and shake!.....
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

Mr. Reginald Armour, the RKO radio chief in India and representative of the Radio Corporation of America has just returned to India after an extensive world tour.

ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE

Sixth Sessions Will Shortly Be Held At Benares

The Publicity Officer, of the Sixth All-India Music Conference Benares writes.—

The Sixth All-India Music Conference work is progressing very favourably. The Maharaj Kumar of Vizyanagram has become a Vice-Patron of the Conference and is taking active interest in it. A 'troupe' of 'artistes' from Vizyanagram and Carnatak headed by Profs. Venkataramana Das, Dwaram Venkataswami Naidu and Pannam Sanjiva Rao, is coming. Besides, the famous musicians of Northern India like Profs Nasiruddin of Indore, Krishna Rao Pandit of Gwalior, Dhundiraj Paluskar the famous violin player, will also be taking part. Most of the Indian States are deputing their musicians to the Conference.

Rai Bahadur Shree Lakshmi Narayan Rais of Pachgachia, Behar the famous amateur musician, has undertaken to bring the select musicians of Behar with him.

Ladies and gentlemen desirous of becoming members of the Reception Committee or delegates are requested to write to the Secretary as early as possible as the accommodation is very limited. Reception Committee tickets can be had for Rs. 10-8 only and Delegates' tickets for Rs. 12-8 only. Only the residents of the United Provinces can be members of the Reception Committee, others can be delegates. Members of the Reception Committee and Delegates will be eligible to attend all the functions of the Conference as well as the Swadeshi Exhibition to be held in Benares at the time of the Conference. Special seats will be available for Rs. 25|- for the season.

Musicians desirous of taking part in the Conference are requested to write to the Secretary as early as possible.

LEADERS WILL ADDRESS

Public Meeting To-day At Abdul Gaffar Nagar

Under the auspices of the Reception Committee, there will be a public meeting to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the main Pandal of the Abdul Gaffar Nagar.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress will preside and prominent national leaders will address the meeting.

The admission to the meeting will be on a four annas ticket.

Tickets will be sold at the Congress House from 8 a.m. (S.T.) onwards and at the Jawahar Gate ticket office in the Abdul Gaffar Nagar.

A. I. Ladies' Educational Conference

The All-India Ladies' Educational Conference will be held at Bilaspur on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of Nov., 1934 when Atiya Begum Saheba has been invited to preside over the deliberations of the Conference. She accepted the invitation, and will arrive in Bilaspur on the evening of the 31st instant.

RAJEN BABU ON TOUR

Leaves Bombay On Tuesday For Election Propaganda

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, accompanied by Sjt. Mathura Baboo, his chief lieutenant, leaves Bombay on October 30 (Tuesday), for the United Provinces, on a tour.

He will visit Muttra, Delhi, Agra and address meetings in support of Congress candidates, and reach Patna on 3rd November.

TO-DAY'S WOMEN'S MEETING

"Frontier Gandhi" To Speak

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan will speak on our "Work in the Villages" to the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena, and the Indian Women's Unity Club, to-day (Monday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall, Congress House. Women are invited to attend the meeting.

HINDI BHASA BHASHI SAMMELAN.—The second public session of the Hindi Bhasha Bhashi Sammelan will be held in the Subjects Committee Pandal of the Congress at Abdul Gaffar Nagar, Worli to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. when Babu Purshottam Das Tandon will preside and leaders from various provinces will attend the session and speak on the position of North Indians in Bombay.

FOUND.—A quarterly Railway Season ticket between Churchgate and Vile-Parle has been found. The owner may take delivery of the same from the Congress House.

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY OF INDIA.—In pursuance of requests received from several members that they would be unable to attend the Extraordinary Meeting of the Society called for Saturday (27th October) to record the Society's sense of sorrow at the death of Mr. Jamnadas Subedar, as it clashed with their duties and also with the session of the Indian National Congress, the aforesaid meeting has been postponed to Thursday (1st November) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Muslim Student's Brotherhood Hall at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay.

The original requisition calling for the meeting has been signed by producers, directors and technicians. The meeting is open to the friends and admirers of the late Mr. Subedar.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Nagpur Express	14 45
Poona East Passenger	16 25
Poona Express	19 25
Allahabad Express	20 40
Departures.	
Allahabad Express	7 00
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	11 55
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Deccan Queen	17 15
Punjab Mail	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	18 10
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

		H.M.
No. 8	Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20	Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2	Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10	Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4	Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12	Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16	Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6	Up Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

		H.M.
No. 15	Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9	Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11	Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1	Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3	Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5	Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19	Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7	Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

Mr. R. C. Modi, who has been appointed Manager of Allianz Insurance Co., one of the biggest Companies in Europe. He is a member of the Sthanakwasi Jain community.

WORLD PEACE AT STAKE

Better Relations Between India & Britain

M. P.'s ADVICE AT MANCHESTER MEETING

MANCHESTER, (By Mail).

Mr. Isaac Foot, M.P., a member of the India Committee, which completed its eighteen months' work on Friday, in mail week, spoke on the problem of India at the annual meeting of the Manchester Y.M.C.A.

Our future connection with India, he said, must be an honourable partnership or a complete military autocracy, and this problem was going to be a matter of commanding interest in the next twelve months. Though he could not speak upon the India Committee's report, which would be published as soon as possible here and in India simultaneously, nor speak upon what had been dealt with in that committee, he wanted to make one or two suggestions as to the way in which this matter must be considered. It must be dealt with by youth, and by Christian youth in association, such as the Y.M.C.A., for only by right-thinking people in association could right influences be made to prevail.

CHALLENGE TO WESTERN CIVILISATION

In India, now, there was a challenge to Western civilisation. Many things they did not admire in our society; they did not believe in force and war; they were not attracted by our industrialism and the dominance of the machine; they did not see anything in a society marked by slums, alcoholism, and materialism; and they did not see much worth their effort in our State with its sick hurry, excitement, and luxury. Quite clearly there was a challenge from India to white supremacy. The Great War had brought a new element into Indian life, and the result was that the colour bar which was formerly tolerated was tolerated no longer. No one could calculate the resentment created by the brown man being barred from some hotels in this country and from some international sports. India knew they had an elaborate civilisation when we were savages.

Our contribution in India was beyond all calculation in the securing of peace, in the securing of a common language, in the securing of law and order, but that did not alter the fact that the connection between Britain and India was now being challenged. After two centuries and more the question was whether that association was to be broken off in the midst of unrest, hatred, and suspicion, or whether it was to give place to a larger partnership. Mr. K. T. Paul, the eminent Indian who had represented the Christian community of India, the third largest community in India, had said: "I do not know a single man in India who would be prepared to support the connection between England and India if it is to be a continuation of British domination, but there will be a great many who will support it if it is to be an equal partnership."

EQUAL PARTNERSHIP.

"There is great hope," continued Mr. Foot, "that such a partnership could be established for many generations to come. We have to discuss the question of India without anger and without impatience, without attempting the folly of the old aggressors and trying to throw the sword into the scale. You have got to govern India by force or with consent. There is no other way, it must be a partnership or a military autocracy.

"Remember what is at stake," Mr. Foot urged. "In a large measure the peace of the world depends upon bettering the relations between India and ourselves. What Imperial question can be measured side by side with that. Three-quarters of the people of the British Empire are in India. The whole question of East and West is here. If we can only face this question and solve it, it would be a greater blow at race prejudice than any blow struck since the days of Jesus Christ."

Mr. R. Noton Barclay, chairman of the Y.M.C.A. Board, who presided, referred to the proposed campaign to increase the membership, and read a letter from the Lord Mayor, Alderman J. Binns, commending the effort and describing the Manchester Y.M.C.A. as a monument of practical Christian endeavour and a rallying point for the fellowship of youth.

"If we were not so much crippled by a £500 increase in rating assessment and by interest of about £600 on overdraft we could balance our budget," said Colonel J. G. Riddick in summarising the accounts, which showed a loss of £1,152, an increase of £63 over the previous year's loss.

TENANTS' ASSOCIATION AT VILE PARLE.

A Vile Parle correspondent, under the pseudonym of "one in the know" writes.—"A Tenants' Association was formed with a definite constitution on the 6th October. The membership has, I am informd reached 70. The provisional Committee do not, however, think it advisable to call a general meeting of members to elect office-bearers. The present provisional office-bearers, for reasons best known to them, do not find it convenient to call such a meeting, which must be held in October.

"I shall be obliged if some light will be thrown on this matter by Messrs .Adalja, Padmakant Shroff and Co., who are the originators of this Association."

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

A Blessing To B. E. S. T.

The Congress session has been a veritable blessing to the Tramways Company during the last few days. Not very long ago the B. E. S. T. Co. blamed the Congress for the losses sustained in the traffic earnings during the Civil Disobedience movement when the tramways traffic used to be held up or suspended owing to the Congress processions or demonstrations organised by that body. During the last few days, however, the businessmen and office clerks who used to petronise the service normally were greatly inconvenienced as there was no room available for them in the buses owing to the heavy traffic of innumerable visitors to the Congress Nagar. It almost seemed as if the bus service was run only for the benefit of those who went to the Congress Nagar in the evenings and one can well imagine the huge profit derived by the Company from this source. The B. E. S. T. Co. therefore may well bless the Congress for the good done to them.

Bombay's Need

The Jamnagar State has stolen a march over Bombay in constructing a Solarium at a cost of Rs. 5,00,000. It is a pity that Bombay which is the first city in India has neither a Solarium nor a Radium Institute. The Solarium of Jamnagar will be the first of its kind in the whole India. Suns rays, which are filtered through cabins, will be used to cure several chronic diseases such as consumption, rheumatism, anaemia, etc. Jamnagar State will have even a Radium Institute which Bombay does not possess so far. Some of the local hospitals do give Radium treatment, but it is not on a large scale. The Bombay Municipality is spending more than Rs. 10 lacs a year only on the K. E. M. Hospital and it is not possible to spend more on medical relief and for special treatment of tuberculosis, etc. unless some philantrophist comes forward and donates a few lacs for a Solarium and Radium Institute. At present patients have to go to either Miraj or Bihar for Radium treatment and all are not rich enough to go so far.

Correction

The Secretary of the All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference writes:—

"I have to point out that the Resolution passed at the All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference on the 26th instant regarding the establishment of an "All-India Anti-Communal Decision League", which is published on Sunday's issue of the "Chronicle", is incorrect and misleading. It has been therein stated that "The following Delegates of the Conference shall be the Founder Members of the League" which is not a fact. Those 18 persons are the Members of the Committee for drafting the constitution etc. "All the Delegates of the Conference are the Founder Members of the League.

MALAVIYA TO SPEAK.—Pt. Malaviya and Sjt. Aney will address a public meeting to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Madhav Baug on "The Present Political Situation."

PATHE
LAST TWO DAYS
DAILY, 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1934

GANDHIJI TRIUMPHS AGAIN

The open session of the Congress has thoroughly vindicated the policies and programmes adopted in recent months by the Working Committee under Gandhiji's guidance and subsequently endorsed by the Subjects Committee. This is a notable triumph particularly because severe opposition was directed against some of those policies and programmes by influential parties or leaders in the Congress. The Socialists, for instance, strongly condemned the Councils programme but could not convince the House of the advisability of abandoning it at a time when there was no mass action of any kind in the country. Their amendment was rightly thrown out by an overwhelming majority Now that the question has been finally decided by the Congress, it is the duty of the Congress Socialists actively to promote the policy and programme adopted by the Congress Parliamentary Board or should at least refrain from opposing that programme and policy.

Genuine Nationalism

A much severer defeat was justly inflicted on the amendment moved by Pandit Malaviya opposing the Congress attitude towards the Communal Award. As had been expected, the Pandit's move was intended to stir up communal prejudices among the Hindus showing how their interests were in great jeopardy. But most Hindu delegates scorned such tactics, viewed the question wholly from the nationalist standpoint and thoroughly supported the Working Committee's attitude. If a mere resolution of the Congress and similar other verbal protests could have destroyed the Award, many delegates would probably have voted with the Pandit. But they knew that such a thing was impossible and that only an agreed solution of the communal problem could replace the Award. The real question before them, therefore, was which attitude on their part would conduce most to such a solution. And sheer commonsense told them that actively resisting an Award accepted for the time being by most Muslims in the absence of any better solution would be only to aggravate the present communal distrust and to play into the hands of the Government. This point was also very strongly and eloquently emphasised by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the House had no hesitation in summarily rejecting Pandit ji's amendment. Will the Pandit now at least realise the error of his ways or out of loyalty to the Congress cease flouting its mandate? Whatever he may do for himself and his party, the voters, we are confident, will be unreservedly loyal to the Congress in its election campaign against Government's policy.

'Non-Violent' Or 'Peaceful'?

The Socialists' amendment to the resolution on Civil Disobedience raised a fundamental issue but it was unequivocally decided in favour of Gandhiji's principles. While the original resolution, among other things, reiterated the faith of the Congress in "non-violent non-co-operation and Civil Resistance" as a substitute for methods of violence, the amendment declared faith in "mass action of a peaceful nature." The deliberate preference of the word "peaceful" to "non-violent" raised the fundamental issue whether Gandhiji had not cause for suggesting the alteration of the word "peaceful" in the Congress creed into "non-violent" and whether the alteration was not necessary. By throwing out the amendment, the House once again declared for the principle of non-violence without any reservation or equivocation. Meanwhile the question of changing the creed has been referred to the Provincial Committees for opinion; and till the creed is revised the word "peaceful" will and should be interpreted to mean non-violent.

Gandhiji's Leadership

With regard to the vital question of reorganising the Congress, the new Constitution suggested by Gandhiji has been substantially adopted by the Congress. When the basic principles enunciated by Gandhiji have been loyally vindicated by the Congress, it was not at all necessary or desirable for Gandhiji to retire from the active leadership of the body. But as he feels oppressed at the very thought of losing the comparative freedom he looked forward to, he might well be given a chance to help the Congress in his own way. But the Congress should now even more steadfastly adhere to his basic principles, else it may be impossible for him to assume again any effective responsibility in any Congress organisation. And this is particularly the duty of his devoted followers, who still and justly wield considerable influence in the Congress. So long as this is done, it is reasonable to hope that Gandhiji will continue to lead the Congress, though indirectly and from outside. Who knows but the retirement may be a good opportunity for the Congress to learn to be guided more by Gandhiji's principles than by Gandhiji's person?

Frontier Gandhi's Answer

Thanking Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan for his address to the Indian Christians' Association at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Mr Ma'elu said that so long as men like the Frontier Gandhi were the "gate-keepers of India," the Indian Christians had no hesitation in entrusting the safety of their lives to them. The tribute was as patriotic and graceful as it was eminently well-deserved. It shows that Indian Christians are not different from the rest of their countrymen in regard to their national feelings and reactions. It also shows that the sufferings and sacrifices undergone by the Frontier Gandhi and his heroic Pathans are recognised and unreservedly acknowledged by all the rest of their countrymen.

That tribute, also, is the answer to the Government's policy, past and present, towards the people of the Frontier. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan gave, in his address, a simple and instructive history of the rise and development of the Khudai Khidmatgar movement. The average Indian's first feeling would be one almost of gratitude to Government. Had it not been for "the unprovoked and wanton repression enforced by the Government of India under the Frontier Emergency Act," said the Khan, the Khudai Khidmatgars would not have joined the Congress. Certain other facts also emerge prominent and striking out of his narrative. The authorities were strongly hostile even to a movement of social and educational reforms. They sought to suppress it by methods that were odious excesses. And these methods stimulated the movement's phenomenal growth more than anything else. The Khudai Khidmatgars were deserted by the Muslim organisations which claim their 'raison-d'etre' in the defence of Muslims and their interests. Congress alone befriended them, as it naturally should have. And the Pathans responded in a manner that leaves literally nothing to be desired. Love and affection have won them to the devoted service of the country. And while their spirit has grown in strength, they have remained non-violent through provocations offered and miseries inflicted for no ostensible reason save that authority seems to be afraid of the Pathan awakening to his rights and his status. Sir Harry Haig indulged in reckless accusations against the Khidmatgars carefully avoiding proofs and equally carefully ignoring the fact that their methods had been protected from the gaze of Indians. No answer could be more dignified than the one given by the Frontier Gandhi.

"Non-Co-operation"

The need has long been felt of a brief but comprehensive survey of the movement of Non-violent Non-co-operation from the time of its inception fifteen years ago till the present day by someone who knows clearly both the theory and the practice of this new method of political agitation. This need is now met to a large extent by the just published book entitled "Non-violent Non-co-operation" by Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar. (Published by the National Publications, Chamberlain Road, Lahore; pages 346). The Sardar is well fitted for the task he has so ably accomplished. During the period covered by the book he has himself been in the forefront of the N. C. O. movement. He has been twice interned and has been jailed five times during the period, once for five years, once for two years and thrice for shorter periods. That he has also very critically examined the principles and the practice of Non-co-operation is clear from every chapter of the book. He has written this book, less as an interested propagandist than as an impartial disinterested student of current history and, therefore, has been able to make many thought-provoking but practical suggestions for the effective applications to our various national problems of the basic principles of Non-co-operation. The book will be found very instructive and inspiring by every serious student of current Indian politics.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Ignorantia Juris Excusat Neminem

(BY N. H. P.)

"Ignorance of the law excuses not." Many a time has an honest citizen been mulcted by the courts on the strength of this maxim. It has been held that money paid simply through ignorance of the law, cannot be recovered. Does the maxim, however, apply to judges presiding over the law courts? Ought a judge of the first instance to be excused, although his decision is upset on a point of law by a Court of Appeal? Similarly, should not a Court of Appeal be mulcted in some way, where it, in turn, is reversed on a point of law by a Higher Court of Appeal? The point does not appear to have been considered before. The fact that an appeal is brought means that one of the parties considers the judge has erred as to the law and/or on facts, and if the appeal is successful on the former ground, surely this point would appear to be proved. The first Court of Appeal, however, is often upset on a point of law by a Court of Higher Appeal, so the former is not always apparently as conversant with the law as it ought to be, and if there were a further court higher than the last-named, the same thing would happen. All this goes to prove three things: (1) that appeals are not necessary or desirable, as they tend to destroy our faith in the judges; (2) Our judges of first instance are surely quite capable, or why are they appointed? (3) the maxim "Ignorance of law is no excuse" is not held to be applicable to judges, as judges.

Railway Risk.

A merchant consigned certain goods from Shalimar on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. In the course of transit, they were handed over to the G.I.P. Railway, by it to the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway, and by it in turn to the South Indian Railway. On being unpacked at destination, the goods were discovered to have suffered damage. The plaintiff, stating that the goods had been delivered to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in an undamaged condition, sued the South Indian Railway Company for damages. There was no evidence as to where or upon which Company's railway system the goods were damaged. As the Chief Justice, Sir Owen Beasley, observed. "Evidence such as this, of course, it is practically impossible to get. It would not be possible for the consignor or consignee to know in any ordinary case at what particular spot or upon which particular railway the goods were damaged unless he travelled with the goods himself throughout the whole of the transit." This difficulty, however, is, as the learned Chief Justice pointed out, provided for by S. 80 of the Railways Act which provides that in such a case as this, a suit can be brought against the first Railway Company, that is to say, the Railway Company which first receives the goods for carriage to their destination unless it can be shown where the goods in fact were damaged. In such a case there is the alternative given to the consignee or consignor as the case may be, to sue that particular Railway Company. In this case, there being no proof about where the goods were actually damaged, the suit, should have been brought against the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, the first receiving Company; and in the absence of the proof already referred to, the South Indian Railway

(Continued on Page 3)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Poincare: His Success Was Due To Freedom From Prejudice Against Learning From Soviet Russia

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 20,
(By Air Mail).

This week another death on the Continent removes a great war time figure in the personality of M. Raymond Poincare. There are people who still believe that if Poincare with his personal determination to win back Alsace Lorraine for France before his death had not been the President of France in July 1914, a way out of the War situation might have been found.

A War Figure

Like all other great war figures, Poincare had lost his reputation for greatness before his death owing to the complete failure of the so-called peace in Europe enacted by the Treaty of Varsailles. He is better remembered by his services to France in the financial crisis when he became the Prime Minister in later years. He not only stabilised the franc at a fairly remunerative level but he brought in a steadying influence in the currencies of Europe, which was faced with a disastrous crisis. It was round the French Franc and no longer round the British pound that the central Europe currencies are revolving like satellites round the sun. The Bank of France has to-day become a power which Britain and America has to contend with, and this was owing to the daring as well as the calculating policy of the late Monsieur Poincare than that of other French Ministers who were feeling nervous to make a bold departure. In fact, this success was due to freedom from prejudice against learning from the Soviet Russia where Sokolnikoff had stabilised his rouble on a gold basis without piles of gold being hoarded to back up his currency. To the outsider, the Russian rouble still remains a mystery as it holds a separate value inside the Soviet Union in relation to food and other necessities of life and retains a nominal gold value against the other world currencies. Poincare's policy enabled him to depart from the Russian method since France was in a position to quickly build up an unprecedented gold reserve from the German reparations.

General One O'Clock

Hardly had the French people given their last salute to the departed countryman report came from Berlin that yet another war figure had died in Germany in the personality of General Von Kulck. At one time during the War, his very swift moves had earned him the obloquy of "General One O'clock." Earlier in the week, the German press had denounced Poincare as the main cause of the present disturbed situation of Europe and perhaps it will now be France's turn to record some home-truths about the great military figure which Germany has lost.

The three-Power Naval Conference has not yet officially begun its task in London but there has been the usual curtain-raising before a theatrical play in the shape of non-official conversations between Japan and Great Britain with America merely standing by as an eaves?dropper. There is nothing new or unexpected in the gist of the present conversations as Japan quickly proposes to introduce such modifications as would render the American Navy incapable of attacking Japan and would make the Japanese Fleet very efficient in attacking the Eastern Sea Ports of China, or U. S. S. R., or the Pacific Islands rights across. The militarists of the world seem to be so bent upon increasing their air forces that navies now acquire a secondary consideration at their hands.

The innocent looking air race from London to Melbourne which started early this morning is an index of the time. The British Empire has to prove her power of defending her world wide scattered territories swiftly by air rather than wasting several days cruising by sea. This kind of daring races helps to a large extent to develop both the efficiency of the machines and the courage of human beings to face the perils of the air.

Sedition Bill

The Sedition Bill of the British Government will undoubtedly be pushed through the present session of Parliament which begins at the end of the month with the help of the ready and obedient majority that is behind the Government at Westminster. However it is to be a big factor in bringing about the unpopularity

(Continued on page 12.)

Frankly Speaking

POWERS PROTEST!

There is a flutter in the chancelleries of the world. The Governments of Great Britain, U.S.A. and Holland—we have no doubt that others similarly interest will promptly follow the lead—have rushed with agitated representatives to Tokiyo. Why? Because the reported project of Manchukuo to establish an oil monopoly, "virtually putting foreign oil companies out of business in Manchuria" is "a violation of the spirit and letter of Article III of the Nine Power Treaty!" In relation to China, of which Manchukuo ought to be a part, Japan has been, frequently and quite openly, worse than violating the spirit and letter of the whole Nine Power Treaty as also the covenant of the League of Nations but that has not disturbed the equanimity of the Powers. Since it was China that suffered thereby, it was, and is, no part of the Powers' duty to honour undertakings solemnly given to champion the cause of aggrieved and oppressed China. But if the Powers themselves suffer, it becomes a different question altogether. Commercial self-interest first, international obligations and public morality afterwards!

HITLER'S TROUBLES

The Bishops in Germany seem to have scored a victory. Herr Hitler has indefinitely postponed the ceremony of the oath of allegiance to himself, which was to have been taken by "Reichsbishop" Mueller. More than that, Mueller's right hand man has resigned and the "Reichsbishop" has actually consented to be "assisted" by a Council of Bishop" in the administration of the Church. This means that the idea of Hitlerising the Church completely has been modified to some extent. Then, again, the industrialists are reported to be up in arms against Hitler placing the control of millions' worth of their property unconditionally in the hands of one man, the Chief of the Labour Front. These industrialists, who made Herr Hitler what he is, evidently believe in dictatorship provided it is in the service of themselves! Be that as it may, the partial surrender on the "Church front" and the protests of the industrialists are unmistakable portents of restiveness even among supporters. Herr Hitler's troubles appear to have begun seriously now.

'INTRIGUING' SITUATION

King Fouad's illness seems to have created an "intriguing" situation in Egypt. Reuter refers to a sensational "diplomatic incident" arising out of Yahya Pasha's accusation against Mr. Maurice Peterson "of attempting improper interference with Egypt's home policy." The actual position is, however, shrouded in confusion and there is also some mystery about it. On the one hand there is, according to Reuter, the significant absence of any reaction of the Premier's protest on Wafdists and Liberals. On the other hand there is the perfectly reasonable protest itself: reasonable because advice was sought about the question of Regency and what Mr. Peterson gave was instruction to appoint a Chief of the Royal Cabinet as a liaison between the King, the Cabinet "and the Residency." That instruction has been enforced and—almost as if to add later justification to Yahya Pasha's protests—the man appointed as the liaison officer is one of the most unpopular of pro-British politicians in Egypt. Why then are Wafdists and Liberals reported to be indifferent? It seems to us that the whole affair is, as we have said, shrouded in mystery.

VESTED INTERESTS SAFE

India continues to figure somewhat prominently in British politics, not because the British have suddenly become really anxious about Indian reforms, but because they fear that their own interests might suffer if the Indian situation is wholly neglected. In a speech at the Conservative demonstration at York Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the main question before them was how fast and how far Britain was prepared to go in the direction of helping Indians towards achieving Self-government. It was clearly understood that they should in no case go so far as to prejudice British vested interests in India. Sir I. Inskip made the point clearer when he said that he could not conceive of the Government or the Select Committee permitting any doubt whatever with regard to the payment of Indian pensions. All other British interests, too, are absolutely safe in the hands of the Government and the Committee. If Indian interests suffer, that does not worry the Tories.

SEVEN WONDERS OF WORLI

Strange Symbolisms In And Around The Congress Nagar

(BY "THE JUNIOR REPORTER.")

1. An Arya Samajist Conference was held just near the main gate of Abdul Ghaffar Nagar, symbolizing very appropriately that communalism is kept out of the Congress—but prowls around on the outskirts.

* * * *

2. All regretted the decision of the Reception Committee refusing permission to the Congress Socialists to hold their conference in the Subjects Committee Pandal. But is it not a wonder—a strange coincidence—that ultimately the conference should have been held in Readymoney Mansion, under the 'aegis' of the Reception Committee President? Somebody said he was, also, always conspicuous by his invisible presence.

* * * *

3. The gate named after Jawaharlal looks out on the wide expanse of the open sea. A strange symbol, with the patriot behind prison-bars!

* * * *

4. The wooden staircase that led to the rostrum was rather a rickety structure and speakers had to be careful while going up. Symbolizing, no doubt, the danger and difficulties in the path of leadership.

* * * *

5. There is no gate or structure named after the late Mr. Hume, the benevolent and liberal Englishman who founded the Indian National Congress in 1885. The symbolism is obvious.

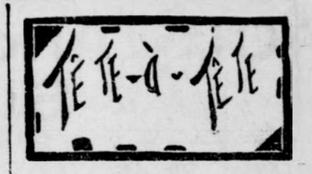
* * * *

6. One wondered at the complacency of speakers who seemed to be proudly apologetic of their ignorance of Hindustani. This is a symbol of our slavish mentality.

* * * *

7. The greatest wonder of all is how the "Junior reporter" got access to the Auditorium. The "scoop," however, symbolizes the power of the Press?

And with this the "Junior" bids Adieu.



Explaining the single transferable vote Gandhiji referred at the open session to problematical candidates as Ah, Bah, Kah.

And yet there was not a single dissentient voice raised. Our Junior Reporter would, as he would insist, rightly wonder.

* * * *

"India Teaches World New Gospel"—Headline to Mrs. Naidu's great speech on non-violence.

The truant, however, demands drastic punitive treatment before learning the Gospel. It has already forgotten 1914-18.

* * * *

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has publicly owned that the Khudai Khidmatgars were led to join the Congress wholeheartedly directly through the influence of (1) The Muslim League and the Muslim Conference and (2) the Government.

After this, India has no reason to question the patriotism of the one and the sympathy with Indian aspirations of the other.

* * * *

Extracts from the speech of His Excellency—we wish Sir George Stanley a long and prosperous period of leisure in his retirement—are rather interesting.

"My advent to the Presidency coincided with two events of paramount importance which have almost coloured the whole period during which I held office," that is Civil Disobedience and world-wide financial depression.

But His Excellency forgot to mention 'the' event of super "paramount importance....office," which coincided with his advent, we mean, of course, H. E.'s Governorship.

* * * *

COURAGEOUS AND LOYAL POLICE

Madras Governor On Suppression Of C. D. Movement

——Headline.

It does require courage to arrest, ban and disperse—forcibly or otherwise. Doesn't it?

* * * *

Replying to the address of the District Local Board, Satara, the Revenue and Finance Member of the Government of Bombay said: "I may tell you what Government had done and are doing in this direction."

Sounds as if the Honourable Gentleman was going to add: 'But it is already known to you rather too well."

* * * *

Speaking on the Communal Award, Dr. Radha Kamal Mukherjet is reported to have observed that the British Government had given this Award against all principles of justice.

The learned Doctor, however, has not yet formulated any definite opinion on the question as to whether or no the refusal of the British Government to give India back to Indians is against all principles of justice. This is, of course, due to the fact that the matter is neither important nor urgent.

* * * *

"Sjt. Narendradev," says a Congress report, "said that Panditji (Malaviyaji) had raised a wrong issue at a wrong time to divide the Congress and the country."

Which only means—it ought to at least—that four wrongs make a double right.

* * * *

It is reported that the Congress candidate has scored heavily against Sir Shanmukham Chetty.

The honour was necessary to cap the knighthood. Otta whoy! (or something of that sort).

* * * *

Reuter says that the reply of the British Foreign Office to the Egyptian Charge d'Affaires "stressed the freedom of the Press in Britain."

The India Office, however—but let's be careful. In India the freedom of the Press is not stressed but attempted to be suppressed.

* * * *

"Vienna, October 27.

Rumours of another threatened Socialist revolt is rife."

What are they—the authorities up to now? But we forget. Differences between Fey's Heimwehr and Schuschnigg's Sturmschar are threatening to come to a head and something has to be done to alarm and unite.

* * * *

"I'm surprised at a man like you joy-riding on Sunday," remarked the busybody in the hotel coffee room.

"Joy-riding!" retorted the angry motorist. "I'll have you understand, sir, that I am on a motor tour with my wife."

King Of Siam Decides To Abdicate

Crisis Precipitated By Legislation On Royal Prerogative

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The King of Siam has decided to abdicate.

Reuter has been informed by the Private Secretary to the King of Siam who is staying at Cranleigh, Surrey, that the King has intimated his desire to abdicate to the Government of Bangkok.

No definite documents have yet been signed.

The King's decision is understood to be due to the dispute in regard to the Royal Prerogative with the National Assembly.

A Communique issued from Cranleigh relates the history of the King of Siam's dispute with the National Assembly over the Royal Preorgative of mercy.

It says the Government recently introduced a law which was passed by the National Assembly amending the provision of the criminal code which requires Royal assent, when a prisoner is sentenced to death or life imprisonment.

The King refused to sanction the law, unless people's opinion thereon was first obtained. As his demand was refused, His Majesty feels that he is unable any longer to defend the rights and liberties of the people, and therefore considers it useless to remain on the throne.

REFERENDUM DEMANDED.

It should be noted that the National Assembly of Bangkok is not fully representative of the people, as half the members are nominated by Premier Phyabal pl.

Hence the King's claim that the proposed new law which abrogates the Royal prerogative of assenting to death sentence or life imprisonment should be submitted to a referendum.

The King who was successfully operated for a cataract in the left eye in London in June is due to undergo a second operation shortly for a cataract in the right eye.

REVOLUTION BREAKS OUT?

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The situation in Siam was obscure all through the day, and efforts to communicate with Bangkok from London were abortive.

Rumours reached London that a revolution had broken out and Singapore explains that heavy censorship has been imposed at Bangkok.

The Army is stated to be divided, one part favouring the King and the other opposing.

It is believed that a determined attempt will be made to persuade him to withdraw his abdication. The Phyabohol Government possesses no outstanding leader, except possibly Bipul, the War Minister whose attitude may solve the crisis.

A Council of Regency may be appointed with a young member of the Royal Family on the Throne, but the proclamation of a Republic is very likely, though the bulk of the Siamese are royalist at heart.

NOT ABDICATING?

BANGKOK, Oct. 28.

The King has not actually abdicated as far as is known in the Government circles.

There has only been an exchange of views between the King and the Government regarding the constitutional relations between the King, the Government and the National Assembly. Many people express the hope that the King will return to Siam as soon as the eye trouble is better.

Meanwhile, it is stated there is no cause for the dissemination of sensational reports.—Reuter.

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Apollo Bunder

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AUSTRIAN POLITICS

Govt. Move To Compose Internal Strife

DISCUSSIONS ON THREE-FOLD BASIS

VIENNA, October 27.

A new development has occurred in Austrian politics this afternoon, when representatives of Government, headed by Chancellor von Schuschnigg, met members of the Opposition parties, including men in close touch with the German Nazis, with a view to composing internal strife. Discussions were on a three-fold basis, namely recognition of Austrian Independence, refusal to allow other States to interfere in Austria's internal affairs, and avoidance of violence in political controversy. The talks were inconclusive, but will be continued. —Reuter.

AFFAIRS OF PERSIANS IN SWEDEN

Denial And Partial Admission By Lt. Hadjikhani

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 27.

Hadjikhani in a statement in a hospital, denied there was any trouble between himself and Raaplema, but admitted imposing of special restrictions on the liberty of Persian students. He expressed the opinion that Raaplema's suicide was due to nervenss, as a result of difficulty in keeping up with the studies.

The report that Hadjikhani ordered another Persian shoot him is denied.—Reuter.

An eirlier message from Stockhom, dated October 27, stated:—"A sensation has been caused in Sweden by the circumstances of suicide by drowning, of a young Persian named Raaplema, and the attempted suicide of a Persian Lieutenant, Hadjikhani.

The latter was in charge of a group of Persians studying in laboratories at Bofors munitions factories.

Raaplema was found drowned after which Hadjikhani is reported to have ordered another Persian to shoot him. The Persian refused whereupon Hadjikhani donned full uniform, shot himself and was removed to hospital where he is likely to recover."

LONDON BRISBANE SERVICE

Biggest Air Route In World

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, October 27.

The report of the Imperial Airways for the year ended March 1934 shows 2,354,176 miles flown, compared with 2,030,922 in the previous year. The route mileage increased from 11,366 to 14,158.

The report says that arrangements have been made with the Air Ministry and the Government of Bermuda for the company to start a weekly service between New York and Bermuda, as soon as the necessary equipment is available.

The report mentions that with the extension of the main route from Singapur to Brisbane due to begin in December, service from London to Australia will be the longest air service in the world.

WRIGHT & POLLANDER IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, October 28.

Mr. Wright and Pollander in their Monocoupe left at 5-33 this morning. They are probably the last competitors to arrive here.—A.P.

MORE SWEEP LUCK

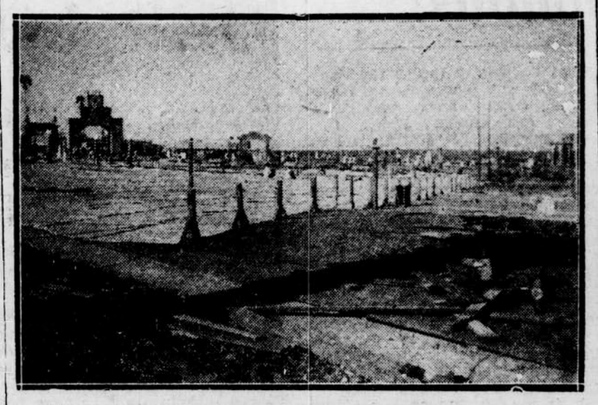
Ello CL 75163, Mohini, c/o Jadorai Madhorai, Fort, Delhi. CQ 74437, Hope, c/o Bilal Haseman, Fruit Market, Indore. DV 74249 Annyeinsar, Thedaw, Upper Burma.

HEWETT & KAY AT PORT DARWIN

LONDON, October 27.

D.H. Dragon piloted by Hewett and Kay arrived at Port Darwin, being the sixth entrant to reach Australia. Later the 'plane landed at Newcastle Waters, the first check after Darwin.

Other arrivals are Miles Hawk piloted by Malcolm MacGregor and Walker at Narromine, New South Wales; D.H. Moth piloted by Melrose at Rambang and Airspeed Courier A.S.5 piloted by Squadron Leader Stodart and K.G. Stodart at Koepang.—Reuter.



The enclosure wherein the Congress is holding its Session.

A batch of women volunteers proceeding to their posts of duty. Miss Safia Somji, Head of the women volunteers, is the figure on the extreme right in the front row.

DEFENCE OF MANCHUKUO'S NEW OIL POLICY

"No Representations Made By Britain Or U. S.: Open Door Policy Laid Down In Declaration"

HSINKING, Oct. 27.

Manchukuo's new oil policy, namely, to establish Manchukuo oilfields which has caused representations by Britain, Holland, and the United States to be made to Tokio and Hsinking, was defended by the Foreign Office Spokesman, who said no representations had been received by Manchukuo from Britain or the United States.

Any suggestion that the Nine-Power Treaty would be invoked was entirely irrelevant to the case of Manchukuo, as Manchukuo was constituted since the Treaty, and in entirely new circumstances. The principle of open door was definitely laid down in the declaration made when Manchukuo was founded. At the same time Foreign Powers must respect Manchukuo's Sovereignty in all matters of domestic concern.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Aston Villa Beat Manchester City

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION

Aston Villa 4, Manchester City 2.
Chelsea 0, Stoke 2.
Derby 2, Middlesbrough 0.
Everton 4, West Bromwich 0.
Grimsby 3, Leeds 2.
Huddersfield 4, Sheffield Wednesday 0.
Leicester City 0, Blackburn 1.
Preston 2, Liverpool 2.
Sunderland 2, Arsenal 1.
Tottenham 4, Portsmouth 1.
Wolverhampton 3, Birmingham 1.

SECOND DIVISION

Barnsley 2, Norwich 1.
Bolton 2, Nottigham Forest 3.
Bradford City 3, Bradford 1.
Burnley 3, Bury 3.
Manchester United 3, West Ham 1.
Notts County 1, Fulham 1.
Old Ham 5, Hull 0.
Port Vale 1, Newcastle 3.
Sheffield United 1, Plymouth 2.
Southampton 1, Brentford 0.
Swansea 2, Blackpool 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Aldershot 0, Watword 0.
Brighton 6, Exeter 0.
Bristol Rovers 2, Coventry 1.
Cardiff 2, New Port 4.
Charlton 2, Clapton Orient 1.
Crystal Palace 2, Gillingham 0.
Luton 1, Bristol City 1.
Queen's Park Rangers 2, Reading 0.
Southend 2, Millwall 1.
Swindon 0, Bournemouth 2.
Torquay 2, Northampton 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Accrington 3, Lincoln 0.
Chester 4, Rotherham 1.
Crewe 4, Barrow 3.
Darlington 2, Tranmere 2.
Doncaster 0, Chesterfield 2.
Gateshead 2, Rochdale 0
Heartlepools 1, Mansfield 1.
New Brighton 0, Halifax 0.
Southport 3, Wallsall 2.
Stockport 2, Carlisle 0.
York 0, Wrexham 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division).

Albion Rovers 1, Aberdeen 1.
Ayre 1, St. Mirren 0.
Celtic 3, Dunfermline 0.
Dundee 1, Falkirk 0.
Hamilton 4, Kilmarnock 2.
Hibernians 1, Motherwell 1.
Partick Thistle 4, Airdrieonians 1.
Queen's Park 3, Hearts 3.
Queen of South 2, Rangers 3.
St. Johnstone 5, Clyde 2.—Reuter's Special.

PRESERVE PARTY TRUCE

Herriot's Appeal To Radical-Socialists

CONGRESS ACTS UPTO HIS ADVICE

NANTES, October 27.

The threat to Government due to the Radical-Socialists' opposition to M. Doumergue's constitutional reform proposals was averted by M. Herriot.

Addressing the Radical-Socialist Congress, he appealed for the preservation of the party truce, and concluded: "I've only one word to add. On 13th January 1935 there is the Saar Plebiscite."

Herriot's warning was decisive. The Congress decided almost unanimously to preserve the party truce on which the Ministry was founded, but authorised the Radical Ministers to negotiate a compromise with the Premier.—Reuter.

UNHAPPY AUSTRIA

Rumour Of Another Socialist Revolt

DISCONTENT IN HEIMWEHR

VIENNA, Oct. 27.

Rumours of another threatened Socialist revolt are rife. It is stated the authorities have taken adequate precautions, including reinforcement of police by 300 long-service men, from the army. Socialists apparently are well armed, but any open action at present would seem suicidal. Some Socialists assert the rumours are circulated solely to justify repressive measures.

Meanwhile the Heimwehr are discontented owing to lack of progress of their fascist ideals, and there is also intense rivalry between the Heimwehr and Chancellor Schuschnigg's "sturmschar" troops, and both increasing their armaments. It feared the trouble will come to a head on November, 1, nominations for guilds and advisory bodies under the new Austrian Constitution will be made.—Reuter.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN S. MADRAS

Warning Of Heavy Rainfall

POONA, Oct. 28.

Conditions continue unsettled in south-east Bay of Bengal, off the South Coromandal Coast, and widespread rain has again fallen in south Madras. A few falls of rain are also reported from Mysore, North Madras Coast, Bengal and Lower Burma. The minimum temperature has been below normal in and around central parts of the country. The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Negapatam 6 ins., Pamban 4ins., Cuddalore and Kodaikanal 1½ins. each, and Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Madras 1in. each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue to be widespread in south-east Madras and Malabar and occur locally in Mysore, Madras the Deccan and north Madras coast.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Moderate to heavy rain will occur locally in south-east Madras and the hills south of the Nilgiris during the next 48 hours.—A.P.

U. P. ELECTIONS FOR ASSEMBLY

LUCKNOW, Oct. 27.

A press communique notifies that the Government have altered the dates for recording of the votes for the Non-Mohammedan and Mohammedan urban and rural constituencies from November 8, 9 and 10 to November 12 and 13 respectively.—United Press.

Bishop Meiser Released

MUNICH, Oct. 27.

Bishop Meiser, who was recently deposed by Jaeger and kept prisoner in his house is now free. He is going to Berlin, it is understood, to meet Herr Hitler, tomorrow.

A Church spokesman said Bishop Meiser was released by the Bavarian State authorities and the official church party is not concerned in the matter.—Reuter.

CANADIAN CABINET DISSENSIONS

Minister Of Commerce Resigns

SEQUEL TO ALLEGATIONS AGAINST COMPANIES

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.

Differences that has been simmering within the Dominion cabinet since last July cultimated, today, in the resignation of Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Commerce, owing, to a pamphlet which he had issued in July, with regard to the Governmental enquiry into mass buying and prices spreads. In the pamphlet Mr. Steven criticised the unethical practices of companies.

It was felt the pamphlet prejudged the issues before the committee, and the aggrieved business leader made representations to the Cabinet. Excitement subsequently subsided, but the sequel came in to-day's Mr. Stevens' resignation.—Reuter.

201 Miles Per Hour

SINGAPORE, Oct. 28.

Cathcart Jones and Waller arrived at 14-40 Local Time.

The flight from Darwin occupied 10 hours 20 minutes, their average speed being 201 point 7 miles per hour.—Reuter.

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Is Aluminium Poisonous?

"SAFEST METAL FOR COOKING PURPOSES"

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the article "Aluminium Poisonous?" appearing in your paper on October 24th although one can but treat the extract from "The Golden Age" as a joke, which it undoubtedly is meant to be, one cannot help feeling that a certain amount of apprehension and misunderstanding might be caused from the statement in this extract. In fairness to aluminium I should be grateful if you would publish this letter.

"Sauerkraut" is a German dish consisting of finely sliced cabbage fermented in salt, juniper berries, cumin seed, caraway seed and other ingredients. One wonders whether the "sure path to death" is not attributable more to this concoction than, as "The Golden Age" seems to think, the aluminium vessel in which it has had an uncomfortable 24 hours. One does not dispute the fact that large quantities of salt in contact with aluminium for a considerable period will produce a chemical action, but it is by no means dangerous.

My experience of the Germans is that they are a very sensible race, and I cannot imagine that the average housewife would be stupid enough to leave sauerkraut for 24 hours in an aluminium vessel, or any metal vessel. It is a semi form of pickle, and generally eaten with cold meats, etc. If one is going to quote fatuous instances of this sort, I could give the instance of leaving lemonade made from crystals in an enamelled saucepan for 24 hours, which would more than likely make one 'deathly sick" to use the expression of "The Golden Age."

Aluminium has been the subject of research in every Country in the World, including India, and the very best brains employed to report on the safety or otherwise of its suitability for use in cooking food. The results of these experiments have always been that, provided 'pure' aluminium is employed, there is nothing to fear. "The Lancet," the leading British medical paper, states "Aluminium vessels of suitable purity are perfectly safe for cooking purposes, and even if small quantities are conveyed to the water or food, these are without influence on the health of the individual."

Again, Dr. J. H. Burn, Director of the Pharmacological Laboratories of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, after a very exhaustive series of experiments states "there is no doubt that aluminium cooking vessels offer no danger to health.". Dr. C. A. Durbar Mitchell R. A. M. C. says "aluminium utensils can be used for storing water, for water bottles, for frying or boiling or otherwise cooking food-stuffs, for heating or holding acid liquids or milk without absorbtion of harmful amounts of the metal." Similar well-known doctors in Germany, France and America have made like statements proved by careful analysis and research. Dr. P. C. Ray of the University College of Science and Technology of Calcutta states that he found aluminium vessels to be perfectly harmless for cooking and storing foodstuffs generally.

I could fill your paper with reports of this description, but I do not wish to take up more of your valuable space than is necessary. Next to Gold and Platinum, Aluminium is the safest metal for cooking purposes.—Yours, etc.,

W. M. MARTIN.

October 25

Transvaal Delegates

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the photos that have been published in the issue of the 27 10/34, I, as a member of the S. A. Indian Congress, Executive and Vice-President of the Transvaal Indian Congress, wish to state that no delegates have been elected on behalf of Transvaal Indian Congress to the Indian National Congress. The election of delegates to the Indian National Congress has been discussed by the Indian leaders of S. Africa but the representation has been postponed until the result of the two Commission appointed for the Colonisation and tenure Act by the Government of S. Africa. The matter has been discussed by myself and Mr. P. K. Desai with Shjt. Vallabhbhai Sardar and Mahatma Gandhi and the general resolution will be placed before this session for this matter.—Yours etc.

Z. V. PAREKH.

October, 27,
Kachholi-Amalsad.

Election Stunts

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Apropos of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's announced intention of getting the Sarda Act and the Widow Marriage Act repealed, may I suggest that he should also try to get the Sati Act repealed while he is about it? I hope Mr. Tairsee will approve of this too!—Yours etc.

R. D. KARVE.

Oct. 27.

Bombay Railways And The Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The G. I. P. and the B. B & C. I. the two Railways, serving Bombay are very interested in getting the patronage of the Indian Commercial community for the various publicity stunts that they undertake every now and then. Bazaar specials, Exhibition trains and monthly Magazines are profitably run only on account of the unstinted patronage which the Indian commercial community is extending to them. Indian Commerce flourished as well as it is doing now, when Railway Publicity was not thought of. There is no fear that it will go to rack and ruin if Indian merchants were to resolve to give up all railway publicity suddenly. The patronage that Indian merchants and manufacturers give to Railway publicity stunts is mostly due to persistent canvassing. The advertisements, etc., with which they feed the Railways are given more with a view to avoid botheration than in the hope of making a fortune out of railway publicity. Railway publicity, by the way, never made fortunes for anybody. Whatever the motive, the fact remains that without the co-operation of Indian merchants, railway publicity would be a terrible drain on railway resources instead of a source of profit.

What does Indian commerce get in return from the Railways? Nothing but non-cooperation of the most undiluted variety.

The Exhibition at the Congress Nagar is beyond doubt one of the most important events in Indian commercial life of the year. But the G.I.P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways have refused to give any sort of concession to Exhibitors to send their goods to Bombay. This courtesy is usually extended to every petty exhibition anywhere in the country. But our two railways have stood apart from every other railway in India and refused to offer any concession at all.

Even European managed concerns like the Bombay Steam Navigation Company have offered to carry Congress delegates to Bombay at reduced rates. But here also the two Bombay Railways have maintained their superior attitude and have not offered any sort of concession, as is only usual when large groups of people are travelling to the same destination.

Probably fearing that the usual Diwali concessions would be made use of by Congress delegates, even the period for this has been put off this year by a few days.—Yours, etc.,

E. P. MENON.

Bombay, October 26.

Traffic Circles

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Better late than never, it is pleasing to find the Bombay authorities following the excellent example of Calcutta, Delhi and other cities in adopting the Traffic Circles at important junctions to speed up the traffic in Bombay. At present most of the circles or triangles are in a trial state and before they are made permanent I beg to make a few suggestions.

The real object of these traffic circles or triangles should be that no two vehicles could meet each other at right angles, from any direction whatsoever. For if two vehicles can meet each other at right angles then it is impossible to avoid a jam in the traffic. To make myself clear, at present all vehicles approaching Churchgate Street from Churchgate Station meet the Tram cars at right angles with the result that the Tramway Driver is always shouting to the oncoming traffic to halt and unless there is clear understanding, there is bound to be a collision.

Again take the egg-shaped circle at Chowpatty Bridge junction. The way it is placed to-day a car coming down from Chowpatty Bridge can proceed along the Sandhurst Road in a straight line without having to go round the circle—the result being that vehicles proceeding from Opera House to French Bridge are bound to meet these cars at right angles, bring the traffic to a halt. Another similar instance is of cars proceeding from Hanging Garden to Peddar Road can do so without having to go round the circle there, so that all traffic to and from Cumballa Hill to Gowalia Tank Road meets cars from Ridge Road to Peddar Road at right angles, causing complete stoppage.

It is my suggestion, therefore, that before these islands are made permanent a Committee be formed out of the Bombay Municipality, Police, the W. I. A. A., the Safety First Association and the Indian Roads and Transport Association. Let this Committee thoroughly study this question and then shape and locate these islands in such a way that no vehicle can go from any one point to any other point without having "to go round" the island. Traffic islands must necessarily disturb the straight path between any two roads on a junction.

Finally, I would suggest that the islands themselves be turned into green lawns rather than filled with stones and tar. Also the tramway lines at the Flora Fountain be made to go round the island just as all other traffic does and not be inside the island as at present. Unless this is done, I personally cannot see the advantages of the islands as located and shaped at present—in one or two cases they are so badly shaped and located that they are a definite hindrance than help to the traffic.—Yours, etc.,

RUSSA, MEHTA.

Oct. 27.

Tairsee Retires

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read a "voter's" letter in your to-day's issue, and his threat; when I stand for election, leaves me unmoved; more so as he attacks anonymously and acts under purdah.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta is the same Mehta as of 1926, but with this difference that he no longer wears the Congress Collar. He has since then added to his political height and worth and made a name at Geneva. If some protege of a "voter" had achieved half of that, he would have bursted with reflected glory, and columns of your paper would not have been large enough to extol him, but not being an 'official' Congressman he is to be persecuted. Theory of divine right of kings is dead, that of divine right of institutions is going the same way. If your correspondent wants to meet Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde. let him note that he has changed his address from Girgaum Back Road to Abdul Gaffar Nagar. He is still the same Janus mouthed, he is bold in denouncing Government but is meek as a church mouse when speaking of Muslims and their status in the new constitution,—on Communal Award the holds an unique—rather eunuch-position, and has nothing to say one way or the other on an important question. He holds a position not dissimilar to Dharama Raja in Mahabharatta who when asked if Ashwadhama was dead said yes "and added" I do not know whether the elephant or the son of Dhrona; Congress has taken up the similar mythical position and if your correspondent thinks that this can inspire respect he is much mistaken.—Yours. etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Sir—I do not propose to reply further letters, as collecting votes for Mr. J. M. Mehta is more important than answering a "voter."

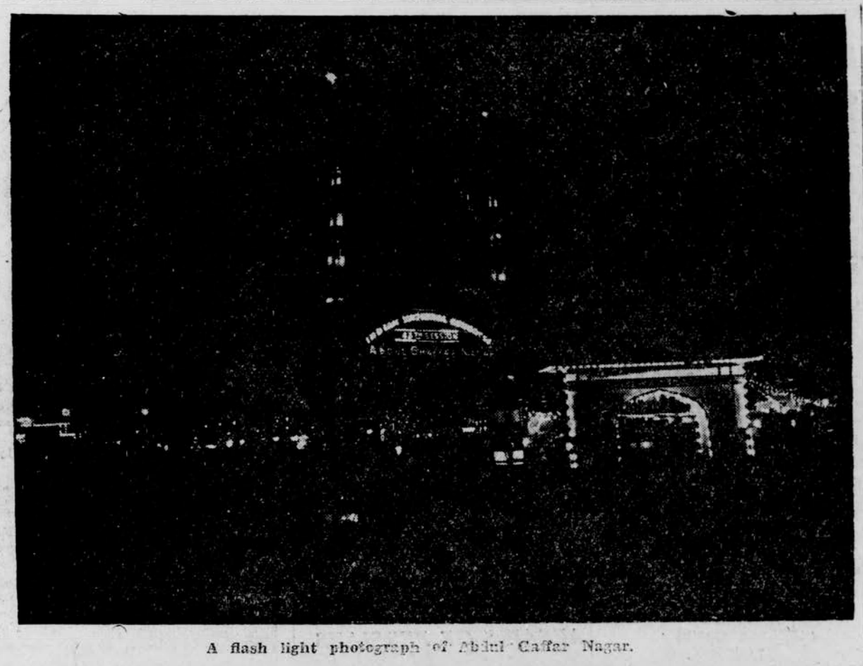
L. R. S.

Sardar And Socialists

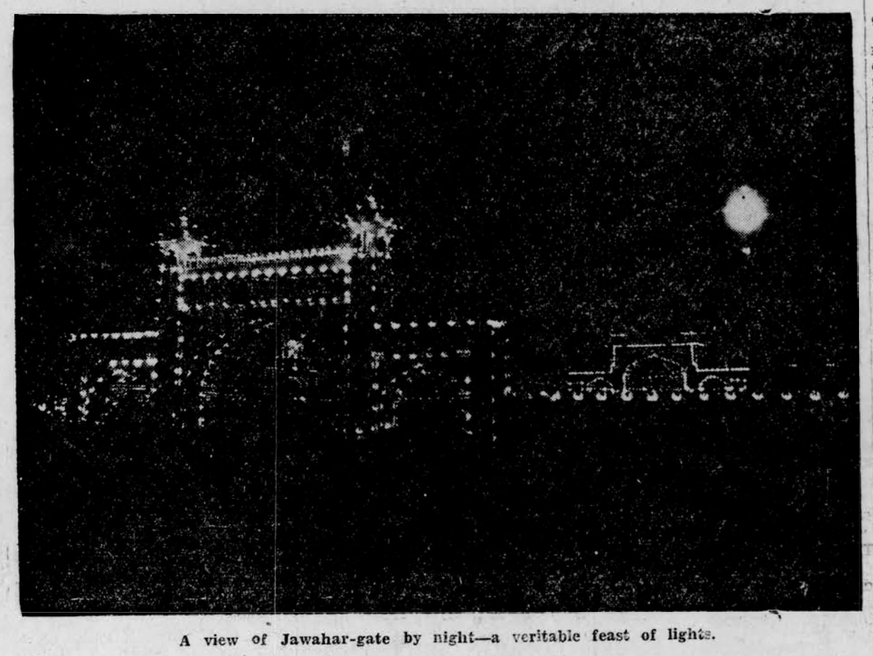
To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel repeated what he has been saying for some time now in his speeches that he will fight any party within the Congress, be that the Socialist Party or the miscalled "Congress Nationalist Party," in the name of Congress prestige and discipline. Let me ask this "uncrowned king of Gujarat" how he reconciles his precept by his avowed support to Mr. M. S. Aney's candidature to the Assembly? Does not this action of the Sardar amount to a flouting of the Congress resolution on the Communal Award and open support to the Malaviya Party which received such a crushing defeat at the Congress Session on Saturday in spite of the venerable Pandit's desperate and passionate oration lasting for over one hour and more? Let me also ask what disciplinary action Gandhiji and the Congress Working Committee propose to take on the Sardar? Let there be one Code of discipline for all.—Yours, etc.,

A CONGRESS SOCIALIST.



A flash light photograph of Abdul Gaffar Nagar.



A view of Jawahar-gate by night—a veritable feast of lights.

Foundation Laid For Constituent Assembly

(Continued from page 1.)

was to make the village self-sufficient. Every industry almost was found in every village and only these industries needed proper encouragement.

"IN DEPLORABLE PLIGHT"

Many attempts had been made in the past, observed the speaker, to put an end to Indian economic life. Whatever might have been aimed at by the enemies of the country in this direction, it could be seen that the Indian villages did not find their economic life destroyed completely, though the destruction had been to a far-reaching extent. The present plight of these village industries, was so deplorable that the industries could not be easily recognised in their full economic significance in the scheme of village of life.

PROGRESS OF KHADI

In the course of a spirited defence of Khaddar and its organisation, Dr. Pattabhi described the growth and progress of the Khadi cult in the country. Mahatmaji first initiated the All-India Spinners' Association and soon Khaddar became the uniform and symbol of political and economic uplift of the masses. Dr. Pattabhi explained that as years went by, the production of Khaddar recorded improvement in both quality and variety. Today, the All-India Spinners' Association stood vindicated for the large numbers of starving poor people who benefitted by the production of Khaddar.

The sole intention of Mahatmaji in starting this Association was to resuscitate the village economic life that was crumbling owing to lack of proper organisation and support. They intended to help the starved industries, and give relief to those who have almost faded out of existence in the villages.

There was considerable amount of relief work done for these industries in the past. But by having an organisation of this kind, the country would be in a better position to render the necessary help to these industries.

The speaker asked for the approval of the House for starting an Association, that would have the power to do all that was necessary to start and stabilised the weak industries in the villages.

THE TWO PICTURES

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan seconded the resolution. He referred to the two pictures of those who benefitted by the charkha and those who suffered for want of any employment and as a consequence faced with continued starvation.

The speaker knew that as long as the political power was not secured by the country, the masses had no salvation. But that did not prevent the reorganisation of the village industries as best the Indians could, meanwhile. He had personally witnessed the sufferings of the masses in Bengal. They were starving, they were naked, and they were stricken with poverty.

Those who were plying the charkha, had at least one meal per day, though they could not have two. But the others who had not taken to this spinning profession, had not even that much relief and were miserable in their poverty. It was definitely clear to him that the masses had benefitted by the organisation of village industries and therefore he could second the resolution.

At this stage Mr. Basant Kumar Mazumdar rose to move an amendment.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

Babu Rajendra Prasad appealed to the delegates that he was anxious to conclude the session the same night, he would request them to withdraw such amendments which were rejected by a side margin in the Subjects Committee or which, in the movers' opion, did not have any chance of acceptance in the open session. He made a personal appeal to Mr. Mazumdar to reconsider his proposal to move the amendment.

Mr. Mazumdar, however, chose to move the amendment, which was rejected in the Subjects Committee, without a division. By some tactics such as reproducing his speech in Hindi, after he laboured at it in English, Mr. Mazumdar was observed by the President to be unnecessarily taking up the time of the House. And at the President's bidding he retired without fully delivering his Hindi address.

PLEA FOR CONGRESS CONTROL

Mr. Mazumdar took exception to the fact that the Congress was asked to ratify a proposal which would ultimately remove the control of the organisation by the Congress. The mover asked the House, contended the speaker, to pass his resolution in the name of the Congress but at the same time, the Congress would not have any control over this organisation. Every one was anxious that the village industries should be revived. It was essential that the masses in the villages should get some relief through the reorganisation of the crippled industries. But no industry could possibly progress or improve, claimed the speaker, without the help of the country's Government. The Congress as the national Government of the country must stand by the country's industries and help their growth. This was where he had differences with the mover.

If the A. I. S. A., had provided relief for 2 lakhs of people within a period of 10 years, it could be managed what time it would take, added the speaker, for providing relief to the 40 crores of humanity. What was wanted was direct control by the Congress; otherwise it would be impossible for a new organisation to control the affairs of the nation in the field of industry and economics throughout the length and breadth of the country. It was through the Congress organisation only which had its roots in almost every village that real work could be done. For these reasons he advocated the direct control of the Village Industries Association by the Indian National Congress.

The amendment was seconded by Mrs. Hemaprabha Mazumdar.

NO SECONDER.

Mr. R. Mandeswara Sarma moved two amendments for including the cottage industries in the village industries, and also attempt to improve the cultural, besides moral and physical uplift of the villagers. But his amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

WHY THESE FACTORIES?

Babu Jaiprakash Narain opposed the original resolution. The objective of the Congress was to attain complete independence for the country and to prepare the country for the fight for freedom. It could not be the business of the Congress to go on opening shops and factories in the country. As long as the economic slavery was not removed in the country, there was no relief for the masses and the Congress should not divert its activities by trying to provide relief through opening these factories and companies of business.

The British Imperialism was responsible for the deplorable condition of Indian industries and the lot of the villagers could not improve unless the country had political freedom.

FOR POLITICAL FREEDOM.

It must be recognised that the Congress was a political organisation bent upon securing the political freedom of the masses and to improve the lot of the villagers in this haphazard manner was futile. The nation must get ready for a fight. The masses of the country consist of the workers and peasants and the Congress should fight for them. Instead of trying to providing such a doubtful kind of help, the speaker urged that the villagers must be frankly taught that their plight would not be redeemed unless the foreign yoke was shaken off their shoulders.

REAL HELP FOR MASSES.

Seth Govinddass of Jubbulpore next spoke supporting the resolution.

The Congress was not opening shops. He knew by personal experience that for the relief of the masses in the direction suggested by the resolution, greater co-operation and help would be forthcoming, if the political aspect was removed from the whole scheme. The Message of the Charkha had reached every corner in the country and he was confident that if Mahatmaji set about the business of organising relief to the masses, they would be really helped.

He knew that it was the duty and the programme of the Indian National Congress to fight for the Independence of the country. He knew that the Congress was pledged to fight for the elimination of foreign domination in the land. But the issue before the House was clear. The question was whether by organising this Association and providing the relief to the masses, the cause of the country had been advanced or was it retarded. The speaker was convinced that there could be no set-back to country's progress in any manner if the resolution was passed and acted upto. He therefore supported the motion and asked the House to adopt it.

ATTACK ON SOCIALISTS.

Acharya Kirpalani, launched an attack against the Congress Socialist creed and wanted to emphasise that politics could not be divorced from economics and reminded the Socialists of their own programme in which economics were inseparably bound up with the political future of the masses. He also quoted from past personal experience how institutions suffered by mixing their activities with politics and he reminded the House that wholetime workers among the Congressmen

(Continued on page 9).

PRESS CONCOCTION

Egyptian Premier Clarifies Issues

TENSION BETWEEN RESIDENCY & PALACE DENIED

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 17.

Premier Yehia Pasha, interviewed by Reuter on return from the audience with King, stated he was delighted at the appointment of Ahmad Zewar Pasha who was on the ex-Premier. Yehia declared the reports of tension between himself and Ibrashi Pasha were concocted by the press.

It is authoritatively stated that there is no tension between the Residency and Palace. It is understood Yehia Pasha is now satisfied regarding his position. The office to which Ahmad Zewar Pasha was appointed was vacant for a considerable time, so it does not mean that Ibrashi Pasha was replaced. Until the relations of Ahmad Zewar Pasha and Ibrashi Pasha are known, it cannot be gauged whether the appointment is a check to him or not.—Reuter.

Foundation Laid For Constituent Assembly

(Continued from page 8).

were extremely few and it was essential that work should progress.

ALL AMENDMENTS LOST

The amendments were put to vote and declared lost. There was no division.

"ADJOURNMENT" RULED OUT

The President them announced that a member had given notice of an adjournment of the house to protest against the Subjects Committee's decision to refer the undisposed of non-official resolutions to the Working Committee.

The president ruled the motion out of order.

The President then moved from the chair a resolution proposing to hand over to the Spinners Association and the Village Industries Association the organisation of Congress exhibitions.

The resolution was passed.

The President announced that Gandhiji would move his resolution proposing changes in the Congress constitution. This announcement led to continuous cheers and shouts of "Gandhi ki jai" from all sides of pandal.

Mr. Patwardhan wanted to move an amendment to the Congress creed but the President ruled it out of order as the amendment had not been given notice of in time and the creed was not before the House.

GANDHIJI EXPLAINS

Amendments To Constitution

Gandhiji then moved his resolution proposing changes in the Congress constitution. Explaining the changes he said: Experience had shown that 6,000 delegates were an unwieldly number. At the Nagpur Congress there were 14,000 delegates but they were not elected by any constituencies and represented mostly themselves. Now it was proposed to reduce delegates to 2,000. He wanted only 1,000 delegates but yielded to the opposition and made them 2,000. He wanted the delegates to agree to this sacrifice in number in the cause of freedom.

RIVAL TO ASSEMBLY

Gandhiji continuing said, there was at present no direct contact between delegates and electors. This constitution would not get them Swaraj but would help the Congress to stand as rival to the Assembly in showing that Congress delegates also spoke for their electorate. Hereafter, Congress inspectors would look into the registers and only such Congressmen would be allowed to vote as been on its rolls for at least six months. Unless there were 500 Congressmen, they could not elect a delegate to Congress. This was too poor, compared to the Assembly where 8,000 voters elected a member but he was satisfied with such a beginning for the organisation of representing poor people. As Swaraj could not be attained without roping villages into the Congress scheme it has been provided that 3/4th of Congress shall be reserved for rural areas with a population of 10,000 and under.

SINGLE TRANSFERABLE VOTE.

Gandhiji next explained that representation would be by single transferable vote and there would be plural constituencies. As for the A.I.C.C. it was always difficult to call 350 members who could not afford the expense of frequent meetings. Thus the A.I.C.C. has been reduced to the maximum of 166. Then again, no democrat would like that the Congress President should be elected by the Reception Committee on recommendations of Provincial Congress Committees but hereafter the delegates themselves would elect the president. He explained the Khadi Clause and spinning franchise and said he did not mind if they rejected these, but if they adopted them, they should do so with absolute conviction. He finally asked the delegates to vote not out of regard for him but in the interest of the Motherland.

HISTORY OF SELF-DENIAL.

Addressing in English Gandhiji said, it was impossible to pour out one's soul again in another language. The resolution was of a far-reaching character. It called upon the Congress to repeat its history of self-denial and further reduce the size of the delegates and the A.I.C.C.

As Gandhiji was proceeding to give a summary of the scheme, visitors who had no interest in his English speech began to move out of the pandal and the noise thus caused drowned Gandhi's voice.

Concluding Gandhiji appealed the delegates to adopt the new constitution with the [illegible] make it a glorious success (applause).

Gandhiji's speech lasted 75 minutes. He delivered it seated on the table in the rostrum with floodlights projected from three angles playing on his features. Seated between the two microphones one conveying his voice to a lakh of enthusiastic listeners and the other connected to the sound car of a film company. Gandhiji spoke at length adapting a style fated to make a direct appeal to the common people.

Mr. K. M. Munshi seconded the resolution. He said the proposals would make the constitution more businesslike and lead to the solidarity and efficiency in the Congress organisation.

PROPOSAL FOR CIRCULATION.

Mr. Deshpande moved an amendment proposing the circulation of the proposals and their consideration next session.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas seconded the amendment.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel opposing the Socialist amendment said, drafting the constitution was a difficult job and all delegates were not expected to take keen interest. The plea of insufficient time, he said, was untenable. It was the result of Gandhiji's 15 years experience and although they might not take into consideration Gandhiji's personality they could not ignore his experience. He did not understand the fear of Socialists who were young and accused older men like the speaker of reactionary mentality. It was wrong to say that if they accepted the proposals, Gandhiji would be tempted to stay in the Congress. He appealed to the delegates to remove that idea and support the proposals on their merits. He did not understand Socialist opposition after the unanimous adoption of the proposals by the sub-committee on which Socialists were represented. The President announced that Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas refuted Vallabhbhai's statement that Socialists had accepted the proposals in the Committee.

AMENDMENT LOST.

The Socialist amendment of Mr. Deshpande was put to vote and rejected by an overwhelming majority.

Gandhiji's resolution was then passed.

KHADDAR TO STAY.

The president next called upon Pandit Harihara Sastri to move his amendment that the clause relating to the habitual wearing of khaddar be deleted. He appealed for the acceptance of the amendment not in the name of Socialism but, in the name of Congress prestige. Mr. A. V. Patwardhan seconding the amendment said, Socialists had no grudge against Khaddar. They themselves wore Khaddar but they did not believe Khaddar would bring them Swaraj. They wanted even those who had no faith in Khaddar to come into the Congress and work for it.

Dr. Choitram Gidwani opposed the Socialist amendment as he did not consider that it was a difficult thing to wear khddar if they wanted to hold offices in the Congress.

The amendment was negatived.

WHY MENTION NAMES?

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas opposed the Spinning and Labour Franchise Clause. This clause in his opinion, was on par with several sentimental things they were accustomed say. What the poor labourer needed was not their sentimental sympathy but the means to live. He did not understand what the phrase "on behalf of the Congress" meant. If it meant an additional half hour's labour for the Congress, it was a disgraceful thing to expect a labourer to do after his day's hard labour. When the speaker made certain remarks about Dr. Ansari and Sjt. Bulabhai Desai the president interrupted him and asked him not to mention names.

NOT SENTIMENTAL.

Sardar Surdulsingh supporting Gandhiji's proposition refuted Mr. Purshottam's charge that Congressmen were sentimental. He asserted that Congress was the best sympathiser of the labouring classes and maintained that there was nothing derogatory in manual labour. The Socialists were talking about masses but the only man who worked day in and day out was Gandhiji. He therefore appealed to the House to accept Gandhiji's resolution. The original proposition of Gandhiji was carried by a huge majority.

Thereafter the entire proposition of Gandhiji containing Khaddar Clause and Spinning franchise and other constitutional amendments was put to vote and declared carried by a large majority.

GRATITUDE TO GANDHIJI

Mr. Sidhwa moved the following amended resolution on Gandhiji's retirement. Sjt Rajagopalachariar wanted to move this in the Subjects Committee but was disallowed:

"This Congress reiterates its confidence in the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and is emphatically of the opinion that he should reconsider his decision to retire from the Congress but inasmuch as all efforts to persuade him in that behalf have failed, this Congress, while reluctantly accepting his decision, places on record its deep sense of gratitude to him for the unique services rendered by him to the nation and notes with satisfaction, his assurance that his advice and guidance will be available to the Congress whenever necessary."

TRUTH & NON-VIOLENCE

Mr. Sidhwa said, the resolution was so clear that it did not require any further exposition. Gandhiji's complaint that the people did not adhere to truth and non-violence was not fair. They had done more than could be expected from ordinary human beings. The mentality of non-violence and efforts to follow truth were much more evident to-day than 15 years ago and it was not fair on the part of Gandhiji to leave them at that juncture when the country needed him most. Since Gandhiji finally decided to retire, they had no option but to givt him their blessings and record his services to the nation which raised the status of India and Indians all over the world.

UNIQUE SERVICES

Sjt. Rajagopalachariar seconding Mr. Sidhwa's resoution said, on this occasion, it was difficult to find words. Gandhiji's services were unique, but his exit from the Congress was more unique. The splendour of his services was no whit less to-day than it was when he was rendering those services. He said, he was one of those most stuoborn persons who tried to keep Gandhiji inside the Congress but having failed, he agreed to second the resolution He did so in the hope they would deserve his services by putting their house in order, as he wanted them.

"WITH HEAVY HEART."

Babu Purshottamdas Tandon supporting said, Congressmen gave their blessing to Gandhiji with a heavy heart but in the hope his services and advice would be available to them whenever they needed them. Gandhiji gave them a new weapon and strength. He was certain everyone of them even those who had differences with him would be longing for the day when he would once more return to the congress to lead the country to victory.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

NEXT CONGRESS.

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant moved a resolution inviting the next Congress to his province. He said, they were a poor province and therefore, since the facilities and conveniences as Bombay had provided could not be expected from them, but they would do their utmost to make the session a success. He added, although they had not yet fixed the place, in all probability, it would be Lucknow.

Acharya Kripalani seconding said they would atleast please delegates with elegant language of the "upians".

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Congress Session ended at midnight after the adoption of all resolutions that were moved.

There were great rejoicings at the successful termination of the session despite the depressing fact of Gandhiji's retirement.

DELEGATES' THANKS

Mr. K. F. Nariman on behalf of the Reception Committee acknowledged the thanks offered by the delegates.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi next spoke, thanking the President for the great patience with which he went through the business and paid a tribute to the forebearance shown by him.

RAJEN BABU'S CONCLUDING REMARKS

Babu Rajendra Prasad in his concluding remarks, thanked the delegates for the perfect understanding which was evinced throughout the session between the delegates and himself.

Rajen Babu referred to the enthusiastic reception accorded to him on his arrival in the city of Bombay. His reception and welcoming started from Kalyan, and was warm throughout the way until he reached the city. Thousands and thousands of people thronged to offer him welcome, which he thankfully acknowledged.

He had to think furiously as to what was the reason of such a generous welcome on the part of the citizens of Bombay. "I had pondered over very deeply," observed Rajen Babu in touching tones, "why an humble insignificant person like me from an obscure village in Bihar should be an object of such great respect and admiration in the minds of the citizens of Bombay. You had done me a great honour. you have showered your confidence in me.

LOVE FOR CONGRESS

"I have realised that your love is not for my person. Your love is for the Indian National Congress, and that love was manifested in the manner witnessed on the occasion of my arrival." (Cheers).

The people had the greatest love for the supreme national organisation which during the past 50 years had maintained nation's reputations by the tremendous service rendered to the country by the vast sacrifices it invoked now and again.

COUNTRY WITH CONGRESS

Whatever be the propaganda carried on in foreign countries, continued Rajen Babu, the Bombay session had abundantly proved that the whole country was with the Congress, and had confidence in the policy and the programme of the Congress. It was abundantly clear that under the aegis of the Congress, the country was ready to take up the national programme and march on towards its goal of freedom. The great reception accorded to him showed the heart of Bharatavarsha was with the Congress. He was confident, said Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congressmen would sink their differences and would strengthen the organisation.

This year the new constitution came into being and he hoped it would be successfully worked and he appealed to the thousands of people gathered they would carry out the constructive programme to the very letter. He appealed to the Indians to join the Congress in their lakhs and rigidly observe the new regulations framed in the interests of the nation. Swadeshi too must be propagated, urged the speaker, throughout the length and the breadth of the land.

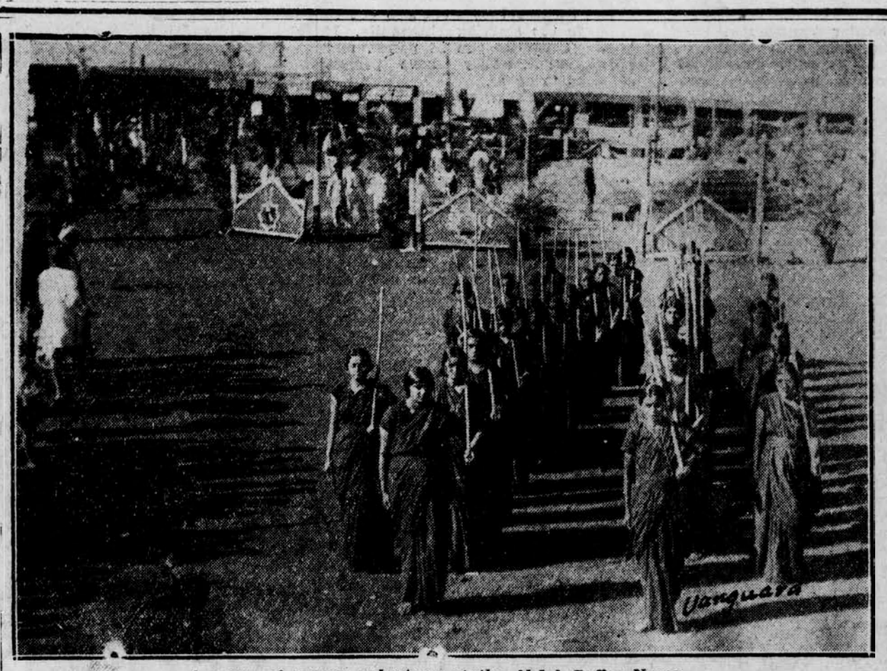
He asked the countrymen to realise that the entire prestige of the Congress lay in the successful working of the constitution, and on their ability to organise.

APPEAL TO ASSEMLY ELECTORATE.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, before concluding issued an appeal to the electorate of the Assembly. Since the Congress had decided to run the candidates and elections were fast approaching, it was the duty of every voter not only in Bombay but in the whole country to vote for the Congress.

The whole country should stand as one man and prove to the Government the ability of the nation to send their accredited representatives to the Assembly.

He hoped that he would be enabled at the end of this term of office, to congratulate the city of Bombay, for the momentous decisions taken and for the successful organisation of the Congress during the ensuing year. He expected that the citizens of Bombay would not forget of the successful session and the programme chalked out therein and would carry out the decisions reached (Loud cheers).



A group of women volunteers at the Abdul Gaffar Nagar.

NEW EPOCH IN CONGRESS HISTORY

(Continued from page 1).

retire from the active leadership of the Congress. But in view of the fact that Gandhiji is doing this in order to strengthen the Congress organisation, and also because the Congress has full faith in Gandhiji's leadership, the retirement can not, as it is generally believed, injure the interests of the country.

The Congress at present is Gandhiji's own creation; it is his own child. He can not leave it; he is sure to come back to it much sooner than many of us think.

YET ALIVE AND KICKING

Crushing Rejoinder To Hoare & Co

Dr. Syed Mahmood, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative about his impressions of the Bombay Congress, said:—

"The unique success of the Congress session proves that the Congress has come out from the last three years' ordeal greater and stronger. The Government wanted to crush it "within five weeks" and it was prophesied by no less a personality than Sir Samuel Hoare on the 1st of February, 1932, in a private talk, that "in two weeks' time the word 'Congress' will not be heard in India."

ALIVE AND KICKING

Three years have passed and the Congress is yet alive and kicking. The Bombay session has shown clearly that Congress is India and India is Congress. Bombay undoubtedly leads India and I trust Bombay will be mindful of its position when the time of voting comes for the Congress candidates for Assembly. Personally I am not very much enamoured of the Council programme, but to-day it is the question of Congress prestige and which place can be more jealous of Congress prestige than Bombay?

The arrangements inside the Pandal were excellent and the Reception Committee deserves the congratulation for the splendid arrangements they had made."

BOMBAY ROSE TO OCCASION

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative said:

"As was expected Bombay rose to the occasion, and proved once again her capacity for efficient organisation in spite of every difficulty. The session just concluded will be historic in the splendour of the arrangements, as it will be in the successful manner in which the nation rallied round the Congress banner in spite of all that the Government did to break the power of the Congress."

NEW EPOCH OF SERVICE OPENED

Dr Pattabhi Sitaramayya interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative after the Congress session said:

"The Congress has passed through several milestones in its march to freedom. The years 1906, 1917, 1920 were epoch making years in its history. To-day we have reached another milestone and opened another epoch—the epoch of service to the people, not power to the politicians, as the basis of "Mukammal Azadi." Non-violence means love which rendered into concrete phraseology implies the obligations of service to fellowmen rendered in a spirit of sincerity and truthfulness.

BOMBAY FEELS PROUD AND GREATER

Nariman's Praise Of Congress Achievement

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Chairman of the Reception Committee, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative after the Congress Session was over on Sunday night, said:—

"As host-in-chief, I naturally and quite legitimately feel proud of this great and creditable civic achievement. When I took upon myself the responsibility of inviting the Congress here, several friends felt diffident and doubtful as to its success and even blamed me for taking such a rash step without seriously considering and weighing the tremendous responsibility, but in spite of severe hardships and difficulties I was confident of ultimate success because Bombay citizens have never failed to respond to any Congress call and all difficulties woud be surmounted by spontaneous and whole-hearted cooperation and assistance. I was not mistaken.

MAGIC TOUCH.

The wonder city at Worli sprung up as if by the touch of a magic wand, reminding one of ancient mythological stories or episodes in Arabian Nights, thanks to the indefatigable, persistent and almost heroic labour and efforts of the Construction Board. What appeared to be impossible was achieved in comparatively short time.

The spectacular mass affection and spontaneous demonstration is the most convincing proof of the Congress hold on all classes of the people. This disillusion was necessary in view of the deceptive notion in certain quarters that the Congress was dead or dying.

BOMBAY'S PRIDE.

The Bombay session of the Congress has most demonstrably proved that it is very much alive and kicking. Bombay feels proud and greater for this patriotic and magnificent achievement. Those who have witnessed the grand sight will not forget it for the rest of their lives. Bombay has, as was expected enhanced her prestige and reputation."

FRUSTRATION AND DISAPPOINTMENT

Socialist Looks At Bombay Congress

Mr. M. R. Masani, Joint Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative regarding his impressions of the Congress just concluded, said:—

"My first feelings of this session is one of frustration and disappointment. Our resolutions on the issues which to us, the Socialists, seemed most urgent and vital —those of clarifying and defining the goal of Independence, of laying down a programme of organising peasants and workers for the struggle for liberation and of preparing to resist the exploitation of Indian men money and resources in any war in which Britain may be involved, were not allowed to be moved Against this we have already lodged our protest. But when I think of the very large number of votes which amendments moved by us obtained, reaching as high as seventy in the Subjects Committee and several hundreds in the open session, I feel that in spite of having been denied the chance of moving our own resolutions, we have been able to make good headway.

WE SHALL EXPAND.

The majorities for the Working Committee in the open sessions were by no means overwhelming and if our repeated demands for a poll had been considered, as they should have been by the President, our strength would have been more ascertainable.

"The session has given us a chance to introduce our ideas to Congress delegates. There is now in front of us a year and a quarter of uphill work within the four corners of a new constitution which is calculated to erect barriers against our growth. But we shall expand, notwithstanding these impediments and all others."

NEXT CONGRESS AT LUCKNOW

(Continued from page 18).

lution of the Communal Award and the Congress attitude towards it was one of the extreme cases when the Working Committee, expressed the views of the Congress. The Working Committee would be the watch-dog of the Congress in the country with the right of interpreting whenever occasion arose, the decisions of the Congress. The Working Committee was not a body of dummies. It was for the All-India Congress Committee to place complete trust in the Working Committee, with amplest discriminatory powers within its jurisdiction. It was for the Working Committee to guide the policy laid down by the Congress and the A. I. C. C. There are times when the Working Committee will have to take bold risks. Since the last many years, they have been taking risks and not an occasion had arisen when the A. I. C. C. passed a vote of No-Confidence against the Working Committee. No working Committee will be worth its salt, said Gandhiji, if it does not take risks.

The Sub-Committee, continued Gandhiji had recommended that no Provincial Congress Committee shall have more than 100 members and those who have already got more will reduce themselves, while those who have less shall remain so till the next elections. It was necessary under the proposed constitutional changes that 15 signatures should be affixed, if the meeting of the A. I. C. C. had to be called while the quorum would be 25.

After explaining the fundamental changes that had been proposed to the constitution, Gandhiji asked the house to proceed with the discussion of the Report.

UNANIMOUS DRAFT

Mahatma Gandhi submitted the following Report to the Subjects Committee on Sunday morning:—

"Pursuant to your yesterday's resolution, we have considered the Working Committee's recommendations for the amendmnt of the Congress constitution and beg to sumbit our draft as annexed herewith. We are happy to state that we have been able to achieve complete unanimity.

The main alterations made by us in the Working Committee's draft may be summarised as follows:—

1. In article II instead of the words "subject to the previous approval of the Working Committee" we have substituted the words, "in accordance with the rules framed by it (as Provincial Congress Committee) in that behalf and approved by the Working Committee."

2. In article III, we have made minor alterations, such as the change in the names of the provinces U. P. and C. P. Hindustani —into Hind and Mahakoshal respectively and the deletion of the last cause in Cl. (c) which was superfluous.

3. In article IV we have incorporated the labour franchise passed by the Subjects Committee with a slight verbal change so as to bring it in harmony with the Khadi clause.

NO CONFLICTING ALLEGIANCE.

We have also added a new and important cluse to this article as follows:—

"No person being a member of any elective Congress Commitee shall be a member of any similar committee of a communal organisation the object or programme of which involves political activities which are in the opinion of the W orking Committee anti-national and in conflict with those of the Congress.

NEW SCHEME OF DELEGATES.

4. In article V. we have changed the original scheme of delegates in the following manner:

(1) The number of delegates has been increased from 1,000 to 2,000, each representing a constituency of not less than 500 instead of 1,000 primary members;

(2) The urban area will be entitled to have not more than 511 delegates in the aggregate and the rural area not more than 1,489. No province shall hve more than its proportion of delegates that would belong to it, if it was fixed on the population basis as heretofore and every province shall be entitled to not less than ten, even though the number of its primary members may be inadequate to send that number.

21 DELEGATES FOR BOMBAY CITY.

(3) The claims of the city of Bombay have been recognised by giving it a maximum of 21 delegates; for providing for this weightage we have been obliged to deprive the rural area of 11 delegates.

(4) Where the delegates of a province exceed 100, the Provincial Congress Committee shall consist of the All-India Congress Committee members for that province plus those elected by the delegates to bring up the total to 100. Where the delegates are less than 100, the whole will constitute the Provincial Congress Committee.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

(5) The President of the Congress is to be elected by the delegates for the ensuing session in the following manner:

Soon after the election of delegates they should meet under the Chairmanship of the President of the Provincial Congress Committee and elect the President, the Chairman registering the number of votes secured by each nominee. Where there is more than one, and where there is only one nominee he will be deemed to have received as many votes as there are delegates present at the meeting. These elections will take place simultaneously on the date fixed by the Working Committee in that behalf. These results shall be posted to the Working Committee by the Provincial Congress Committees and the nominee securing the highest number of votes shall be declared President for the ensuing year. The same meeting of delegates shall elect its quota of members for the All-India Congress Committee.

ATTENUATED A. I. C. C.

(6) The number of the members of the All-India Congress Committee has been fixed at 166 as the maximum each province having one member to every twelve delegates and every province being entitled to at least one, though it may not have twelve delegates. These members to be elected at the meeting of delegates referred to in by the single transferable vote. The same meeting of delegates to elect members of Provincial Congress Committees where necessary.

Regard being had to the fact that the All-India Congress Committee has been considerably reduced members desire to emphasise the necessity of making it clear in the constitution that the Working Committee should not initiate new policies but should merely be the executive body carrying out the policies laid down from time to time by the All-India Congress Committee.

5. The Sub-Committee recommends that at east one day should be invariably given for the consideration of proposals made by private members.

6. The Sub-Committee recommends the deletion of Article dealing with the matters affecting communal interests.

7. During the transitory period, the Provincial Congress Committees are to elect by single transferable vote the reduced quota of members of the All-India Congress Committee the quota for the transitory period being the full strength of 166 distributed according to the existing proportions.

8. The Provincial Congress Committees to reduce themselves to 100 where they number more than 100. These elections to take place before the 15th of January.

Mr. Muzamdar from Bengal asked if it was not a fact that members were being elected directly under the proposed constitution, while the previous constitution allowed indirect election.

Gandhiji agreed that it was so, but said that the new A.I.C.C. would be elected by a larger body, who were identical with the delegates. Though the A.I.C.C. was not a subordinate body, it was less numerical than originally proposed by Gandhiji.

MAHATMA'S APPEAL

Gandhiji appealed to the House not to move amendments, but make suggestions, which, if found feasible, he might accept. But if the House wanted wrangling over the Report, then amendments should be moved, and the president would regulate the discussion.

Babu Purushottamdas Tandon seconded the motion, for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Narendra Dev wanted to inform the President on behalf of the executive of the Socialist Party that Mahatmaji had given patient hearing to the Socialist point of view at the Sub-Committee, and thanked him for it. But he felt that the time allotted for the consideration of the report was not enough. He held that it would not be possible to give the considered opinion of the House, within 24 hours. The members of the Sub-Committee who went in there with the intention of making certain changes in the constitution found that they were bound down to move within the framework that had been set up. The Socialists wanted to change Clause 1 of Article I of the Congress Constitution, and even in the Sub-Committee Gandhiji had been informed by the Socialist members that they would move their amendment at the Subjects Committee, and the open session also. Excepting for that change, the Socialists heartily supported the Report of the Sub-Committee.

FOREIGN CLOTH & DRINKS

A member from Bengal wanted to suggest that no person who wears foreign cloth shall be a member of the Congress.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who was acting as President, while Babu Rajendra Prasad was addressing the workers, who had assembled in the main pandal, said that the amendment ought to have been moved before, when the question of dress and khadi clause had come up for discussion.

The same member suggested that no person shall be a primary member of the Congress who is addicted to drinking (laughter).

This suggestion was also dropped.

Mr. Sampurnand asked Gandhiji if the members of the Sub-Committee had freedom to vote on the question of Article 1, at the open session, and Gandhiji informed him that they had.

Questioned regarding the elections in Bengal after the new constitution came into existence, Gandhiji said that the present P.C.C. would continue to function with the reduced number till the next elections.

When questioned regarding the time limit for the membership of the A.I.C.C. of the ex-president of the Congress, Sardar Vallabhbhai said that they would be eliminated with age.

WHAT IS "HIND"?

Dr. Choitram Gidwani opposed the amendment, regarding U.P. being called Hind, and said that it was understood all over the country that by Hind the whole of India was meant. If anybody had a right to call their province Hind it was the Sindhis and not the U.P. people. After the advent of the Socialist within the Congress, those who thought of the whole world as a whole were trying to have the name of the whole of India for one province.

Sardar Sardulsingh seconded the amendment.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari supported Dr. Choitram and said that if Hind was adopted as the name of U.P. then many changes would have to be made both in songs and national cries. The U.P. people seemed to have taken a very easy short cut to have the name "Hind" for themselves.

Mahatmaji, at this stage, stated that he accepted the suggestion because many people had complained that they had no name for U.P. at all. But seeing that there were many who were opposed to it, he would withdraw it. He was doing it without conferring with the members of the Sub-Committee.

GRUDGING POOR JAWAHAR.

On the members saying that they had no objection to calling C.P. Hindi, Mahakoshal, Mahatmaji, amidst laughter said, "you seem to grudge poor Jawaharlal who is inside the Naini Jail. It was he who had suggested that U.P. should be called Hind."

Sardar Sardulsingh then moved an amendment that since Bombay had been givtn a weightage, the Frontier Province also should be given weightage, because they were more than entitled to it.

Mahatmaji said that he was opposed to Weightage, and was prepared to cancel the number allotted to Bombay.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa then moved that the number on the All-India Congress Committee should be 1/6th of the number of delegates instead of 1/12.

Swami Govindanand also moved an amendment to the same effect, except that he wanted that the number of A.I.C.C. membership should remain as it is.

Several other amendments and suggestions came forth from the members to the proposed constitution.

MAHATMA'S REPLY.

Gandhiji, replying to the several points, said that it was unfortunate that several amendments had been moved to the Report. He wanted the House to accept or reject the Report as a whole, because the report was a organic whole, and could not be changed here and there.

The suggestion that the A.I.C.C. membership should remain at 350 made that body a very loose body. It was the aim of the speaker to aim at quality and not at quantity.

Referring to the amendment of Mr. Kaleswararao, Gandhiji said that the 15th of January had been fixed for the next elections, because many of the Congressmen would be in election fever till then, and when they survived that fever they could get together and hold the elections.

It was contended by a member from Madras that the single transferrable vote would help certain groups to capture all the seats. He also stated that the Working Committee should not begin their work with a snub in their powers being restricted.

SOCIALISTS.

Regarding the Socialists Gandhiji said there is nothing to be fluttered about. If a certain group cannot work the constitution it was upto that group to hand over the working of the Congress in that part to the group which was creating disturbance, saying that they would surrender everything to them. There need be no suspicion of the Socialist group, continued Gandhiji. They would certainly help all because they were also out to serve the starving humanity. If the Socialists rise in power, and capture it, they have perfect right to do so.

The speaker, referring to the single transferrable vote, said that there were several occasions when he had to dodge himself out of inconvenient corners and every Congressman would have to do the same. It would be difficult as far as the village workers were concerned, but if it was the speaker, he would ask the Socialists either to join him in his work and carry on shoulder to shoulder, or leave the village to that group and go to the next village

CONGRESS SESSIONS IN FEBRUARY OR MARCH

There was some discussion over the time of the year when Congress should be held, and it was decided that it should be held sometime in February or March. It was specially being held in February or March, said Gandhiji, because the villagers in their 'langotis' could come and the Subjects Committee members could hug them (Cheers).

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari moved that option should be given to the provinces regarding the appliance of the single transferrable vote. Mahatmaji refused to accept the suggestion, and voted against the Amendment.

Gandhiji, laughing, said that if the vote had gone against him, he was about to demand a poll (Laughter).

REPORT ADOPTED.

The Sub-Committee's report was unanimously passed.

Mahatmaji thanked the Subjects Committee for unanimously approving the report. He announced that Karachi had decided to become a separate province. He also made an announcement that it would not be a surprise if members of the A. I. C. C. were asked to pay Rs. 10 each. The delegates' fee would also be Rs. 5/- and not Rs. 10/- as at present.

INDIAN STATES

When the resolution regarding the Indian States was about to be moved, Mahatmaji stated that the problem of the Indian States was a very delicate one. He suggested that a Sub-Committee be appointed to go through the problem and report to the next meeting of the A. I. C. C.

Mr. Harisarwotam Rao that all the remaining resolutions be referred to the working Committee to be considered and placed before the next meeting of the A. I. C. C.

Mr. Kaleshwar Rao seconded.

Mr. Patwardhan moved an amendment that excepting the Socialist resolution, regarding Article I of the Constitution all resolutions be sent to the Working Committee. Mr. Harisarvotam Rao accepted the amendment but other members objected to it.

Mr. Harisarvotam Rao's original resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

BAN ON MISRA.

Mr. Syed Ahmad moved that the resolution about the ban on Mr. Dwarkaprasad Misra be discussed by the Subjects Committee. But on the persuasion of several other members, he withdrew.

Mr. C. Rajgopalacharia wanted that in view of Gandhiji's statement to the effect that he was definitely retiring, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa's resolution be amended. The House objected to this procedure and the President ruled it out of order.

CHOICE FALLS ON U.P.

Invitations had been received from the following places to hold the next session of the Congress: —Ras Village, Maharashtra, Andhra, the United Provinces, Meerut and Ajmere.

The House decided in favour of the United Provinces.

The President appealed to the members of the Subjects Committee who had given notice of amendments to be moved to withdraw them if possible so that the session might be finished by to-night. One of the reasons given for this was that the Reception Committee was incurring heavy expenditure.

At this, Mr. Patil rose to say that the Reception Committee did not feel the burden at all. On the other hand it would not mind if the session were extended.

As desired by the President, the House decided that the present Secretaries and Treasurers should continue as such till the new elections.

THANKS TO CHAIR.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant moved a vote of thanks to the Chair which was seconded by Mr. Achut Patwardhan and accepted unanimously.

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DR. B. B. WRITES:— Darjeeling, 14-3-34.

"Dear Sirs,

It gives me pleasure to inform you that a patient of mine has MUCH IMPROVED AFTER USING two boxes of OKASA (Male). Would you kindly send me another box of Okasa (Male) containing 100 tablets. Please treat this as very urgent.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. Dr. B. B."

"RESULT IS TOTALLY ASTONISHING".

DR. N. D. WRITES:— Sahagunj, Hooghly, 19-7-34.

"Dear Sirs,

I was glad to receive one box of OKASA about a month back. The RESULT IS TOTALLY ASTONISHING. I have already treated one of my patients of a serious type, with a full course of OKASA and have found marvellous effects.....Now I can highly recommend any of my patients with your genuine Preparation of OKASA.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. Dr. N. D."

"WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT AFTER TAKING THE TABLETS".

MR. A. B. R. WRITES:— Tajpur, 23-3-34.

"Dear Sirs,

Please send me V. P. P. another 100 tablets of OKASA (for women). My Wife has suffered from NERVES and WEAKNESS for years. She reports a WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT AFTER TAKING THE TABLETS for only six days.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. A. B. R."

"I AM DERIVING CONSIDERABLE BENEFIT BY THE USE OF OKASA".

MR. M. D. WRITES:— Kalpi, 10-4-34.

"Dear Sirs,

Kindly send one box of 100 OKASA tablets for men per V.P.P. I am personally using these and have finished the first box. OKASA is indeed a most remarkable product. I have just got up after a long illness and had become extremely weak. My physical and mental strength was greatly reduced. I AM DERIVING CONSIDERABLE BENEFIT BY THE USE OF OKASA.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. M. D.,
Sub-Inspector, Police."

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OK. 138.

FRENCHMAN PAWNS ENGLISH WIFE

But He Can't Redeem Her Now

The English wife of a Frenchman, whose name cannot be divulged owing to the strictness of French divorce law on this point is concerned in one of the most remarkable cases ever placed before a court (says "The People.")

According to the "dossier" of the case, Mary L——, the woman concerned, was married to the husband whom she met while serving in France with one of the women's units of the British Army, soon after the Armistice, but the marriage was not quite a success.

Faced with business difficulties 14 years ago, the husband applied to a friend for financial aid, and added, "the only security I have is my English wife, who is not happy with me."

The other expressed his readiness to advance the amount asked for, on condition that the English wife left her husband and came as housekeeper to the financier.

The offer was accepted, and the husband took no thought of his wife until a few weeks ago, when he offered to repay the money and take back his wife.

WANTED A DIVORCE.

He found that neither of the other parties wished to have the "pledge" redemed, but, on the contrary, said they were so happy together that they only awaited a divorce decree to enable them to marry.

The husband tried to insist on his rights, but the lender fell back on the argument that their deal was subject to the same laws as any other pawning transaction, and that the right of redemption had lapsed.

The courts have already ruled that as the husband voluntarily abandoned the wife to the other man for a consideration, he has forfeited any claims he might have as a husband, and must accept the consequences.

The only alternative open to him is to seek divorce from the woman, but it is by no means certain that the court will grant him a divorce, on account of the peculiar circumstances attending the affair.

Meanwhile, the "pledge" and the "pawnbroker" in the case declare themselves quite satisfied with the course of events, and a counter-suit for divorce, on the ground of

(Continued in Col. 4).

(Continued from Col. 6)

cruelty and abandonment, has been filed against the husband by the wife.

The amount for which the wife was "pawned" is stated in the pleadings to have been approximately £4,000, and the husband offered this sum with the agreed interest at the same rate as the municipal pawnshops in Paris.

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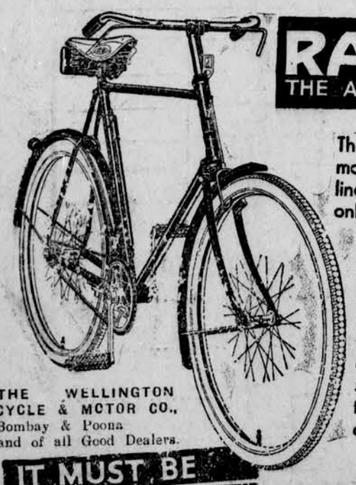

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IT MUST BE A RALEIGH THIS TIME!

Another Borsad family which hails from Ras village and which lost property worth about Rs. 60,000, has taken to spinning and weaving which it finds sufficiently remunerative to maintain the members of the family in decent comfort.

THE CHARKHA—THEIR SOLACE

Syt. Hamsabhai Jivabhai and his family who hail from Borsad in Gujarat and who lost all their property during the last Satyagraha movement, have found in the Charkha and the handloom a reliable means of livelihood and independence.

FRENCH MEMO SHOWS SAAR'S SALVATION!

But Figures Reveal Saar Linked With Germany

In their discussion of the economic problems that would arise after the Saar plebiscite had taken place, the authors of the French memorandum submitted to the league last week attempted to show that the incorporation of Saar with France, or at least the continuance of the status quo, would provide the most satisfactory solution. France therefore has furnished a further instance of her persistent habit of endeavouring to make the Saar people feel disposed to fall in with her own wishes and has done so by largely ignoring the actual conditions.

If, however, we take the trouble to look at the facts as they really are, we find that—during the whole period of fourteen years that has elapsed since the severance of the Saar from its mother country—its trade has preeminently gravitated towards Germany and that the economic relations with the latter country have become closer and closer in recent months. The value of the Saar imports into Germany—which was 89,000,000 Reichsmarks in 1932—rose to 116,000,000 rm in 1933 and has already reached the figure of 75,000,000 rm for the first half of the current year, or 46 per cent more than during the same period last year. Calculated on a quantity basis, these imports increased from 840,000 tons during January/June 1933 to 1,155,000 tons during January/June 1934—a rise of 37.4 per cent. A very large part of this increase falls to the share of the products turned out by the iron-producing industry in the Saar, which—together with such by-products as benzol, Thomas slag and cement—comprise about 50 per cent of the Saar imports into Germany. Below we quote the figures representing the average monthly quantities of pig iron and rolling-mill produce exported to Germany and France respectively in 1932 and 1934.

Pig Iron		1932	1934
To Germany	tons	1,610	5,778
To France	„	1,974	464
Rolling-mill produce		1932	1934
To Germany	tons	23,689	43,375
To France	„	27,572	23,485

The change documented by these figures is reflected in the increased output of the heavy industries domiciled in the Saar, amounting to about 20 per cent as compared with last year, and in the fact that the iron works and smelting works were required to employ considerably increased numbers of workmen. It should be added to this context that the former investments of French capitalists in the iron industry of the Saar have materially declined.

The figures presented by other industries tell their own tale. Thus the German imports of pottery and China goods made in the Saar rose from 9,740 tons in the first six months of 1933 to 12,572 tons a twelvemonth later, whilst those of glass and glassware went up from 1609 tons to 2780 tons.

In the reverse direction, there was a similar development. In the first half of 1934 the volume of exports from Germany to the Saar comprised 386,000 tons, as against 358,000 tons in 1933. This improvement is particularly notable because the high French import duties levied in the Saar coupled with the quota system constitute serious obstacles to German exporters. The situation, if put in a nutshell may be said to be that in economic as well as in other respects the Saar is most intimately linked up with its German mother country.

"SUDARSHAN CHARKHA"

Syt. D. N. Rajagopalan of Bangalore giving a demonstration of the "Sudarshan Charkha" invented by himself which is capable of producing 1000 yards of yarn of uniform fineness in one hour.

Arya Marriage Ceremony At Arya Bhavan

BY AIR MAIL.
LONDON, Oct. 19.
(I. K. YAJHIK).

Did Mr. G. D. Birla ever conceive of the Arya Bhavan as a temple for the consecration of Aryan marriages when he established it in the salubrious locality of Belsize Park some four years ago?

Yet such a marriage was actually celebrated at Arya Bhavan on Sunday, the 7th of October. What is more, it was all done almost at a moment's notice.

For a young Hindu doctor, B. D. Malhotra, practising at Sheffield made a surprise call on Mr. Marghabhai Patel, the ever obliging manager of the Bhavan, at about one o'clock, and enquired of him if he could possibly arrange for a ceremonial marriage to take place between himself and an English girl, Miss Doris Wells, to whom he had been engaged for about three years past. This sudden announcement naturally threw the inmates of the house into great excitement. On receiving, however, hearty support from Mr. B. Anantani, the Nagar journalist from Zanzibar, Mrs. S. B. Johri—the cultured lady teacher from the United Provinces,—and many other guests in the house, Mr. Patel readily agreed to do everything to suit the peremptory demands of the would-be bridegroom.

So within half an hour Dr. Malhotra returned to the Arya Bhavan accompanied by his charming financee and his brother. After a hurried dinner, they were ushered into the spacious drawing-room where about fifty ladies and gentlemen gathered together to witness the unique ceremony. While the sacrificial fire was being kindled to the accompaniment of suitable Vedic chants, Mrs. Johri took Miss Wells to a side room to deck her out in the suitable raiments of a silken sari and to adorn her forehead with the red mark. The English lady was then ceremonially converted to the ancient religion of the Aryas and invested with the appropriate name of Suniti Devi. She then prayed to God that she mght prove worthy of the great Dharma to which she had pledged herself.

The marriage ceremony between the doctor and the Devi was soon accomplished according to the rites of the Arya Samaj, the whole company was photographed and the happy doctor after donating £ 3 to the Shradhanand Ashram, Punjab, entered the car with his blushing bride and sped on his homeward journey to Sheffield.

This was perhaps the first marriage of its kind to be held at the Arya Bhavan. I wonder if it will be the last!

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OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

if not an immediate fall of the National Government. It is somewhat surprising that the call of the Communists and the I. L. Peers for a united action against [illegible] important clause to this article as follows:—

repression is appealing to open-minded citizens of bourgeois parties more than to the prejudiced members of the British Labour Party. About three weeks ago when the Fascists held a rally at Manchester and the Chief of the Police of that town tried to oppose the call of the Communists for a united demonstration against fascism by peremptory methods of prohibiting political processions, Bishops and writers of all shades of opinion rose in protest to such an extent that the Chief of the Police of Manchester had to keep quiet when the communists marched through three different areas in that town in defiance of police orders.

Reactionary

The Government's new Sedition Bill is also meeting with similar resistance from men like the Bishop of Birmingham, H. G. Wells, Harold Laski, Hannen Swaffer and others who took part in a mass meeting organised by the National Council of Civil Liberties. It is officially stated that the Cabinet has decided to rush the Sedition Bill through the House by guillotining the debate in order not to allow a long period of time during which public agitation might grow. However, the very reactionary and even anti-parliamentary character of the Bill to be sanctioned by a so-called democratic Parliament is quite obvious and the Bishop of Birmingham rightly and indignantly pointed out at Thursday's meeting held in the Central Hall, Westminster, that the Government is throwing out a deliberate provocation to the British public. Such a general disturbance in the British atmosphere during the period of the forthcoming Royal wedding and the Silver Jubilee of the Sovereign will be not only resented but even detested by loyal sections of the British public. If the Government insists on carrying through this measure, its immediate repeal will be the battle cry for the next General Election in the autumn of 1935 and would certainly alienate many good friends of the present National Government of England. Its indication has already appeared on the surface, since the Government candidate, Mr S. F. Markham, at the forthcoming Lambeth by-election, has openly to declare that he did not support the Government Sedition Bill. The National "Labour" candidate is against the Sedition Bill, he is doubtful about the Betting Bill, and, more interesting still, he is opposed to any "unjustified increase in armaments." This is hardly following the lead given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Birmingham. Perhaps "unjustified," is a saving word, but Mr Markham feels so strongly on the subject that he says: "I think we might come to the position when the National Labour Group might have to vote against the Government."

Thee Different Tunes

Incidentally, Indian readers will remember that it was this Mr. Markham whom Lady Ratan Tata and Sir Phiroz Sethna had recently brought to Bombay at a considerable expenditure to "advise" the Parsee community on the best method to abolish unemployment and poverty amongst the Parsees. Mr. Markham's chief qualification described in India at that time was that he was once a Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. At that time I remember certain members of the Parsee community were warned in London that an Englishman who with all the opportunities of being the right-hand man of the Prime Minister of England had entirely and miserably failed to abolish or lighten unemployment and poverty among the British people had pompously gone out to India to [illegible] was not a subordinate body, it was less numerical than originally [illegible] Indian economics and Parsee sociology. Now Mr. Markham has been put forward by Mr. MacDonald's small party with all the support of Mr. Baldwin and Sir John Simon to test the future of MacDonaldite Labourites at the next General Election. However, by his admission that he has two reservations against supporting the National Government measures—measures of his own chief—he seems to play three tunes to allure three different sections of the electors. First, the national patriots, secondly, the MacDonaldite Labourites and thirdly the socialist pacifists. Whether he succeeds in hoodwinking the electorate will be seen in the next week when the electors will go the poll to decide their constituency's fate.

The policy proclaimed by the Communist Party headquarters in Moscow and by the various national sections in France, Spain, Austria and Great Britain of a united front fight of all members of the working class is gaining ground rapidly in Europe. The announcement of the fusion last week of the Labour and Communist Trade Unions in France has put the British Trade Union Congress in a serious dilemma. It almost certainly means the disruption of the International Federation of Trade Unions—generally known as the Second International or the Amsterdam International. The reaction on the British Trade Union Congress is immediate. With the German unions Hitlerised, the main supporters of the International Federation of Trades Union are Great Britain and France. Mr. Citrine is president and the British trade unions bear most of the financial burden of its upkeep. After their repudiation last month at Weymouth, of the proposed united front with Communism, the British Trade Union Congress cannot be expected to run any longer in double harness with the French trade unions. Mr. Citrine is at present in the United States trying to persuade the American Federation of Labour to join up with Amsterdam. But it seems that the news from France will not improve his prospects.

Growing Friendship

The open and official agreement between the communists and socialists of France had a satisfactory result in the recent municipal elections in that country. Therefore, the British communists are encouraged to make yet another overture to the leaders of the British Labour Party. Only yesterday night, they took a sudden and dramatic step of appealing to the Labour Party to come to an understanding in connection with the next month's Borough Council elections. Even if the Labour Party officials do not agree with the Communists on the United Front issue, the Communist party branches in all the Boroughs have been instructed to withdraw their candidatures in such areas where a contest between communists and labourites may be harmful to the working class movement and working class representation in the Boroughs. In some areas, I am told, there is already an inclination on the part of the Labour Party candidates individually to come to an understanding with their Communist comrades, and any such attempt in the present municipal elections seen to offer a prognostication for a greater unity between the communists and the socialists at the next general election in this country.

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PRIZES FOR VADNAGARA GIRL STUDENTS.

The Hon. Secretary of the Vadnagara Nagar Mandal, Bombay writes:

Applications are invited from the Girl Students of the Vadnagara Nagar community for the following prizes which are to be awarded under the auspices of the Vadnagara Nagar Mandal, Bombay. The applicants should state their full names and addresses details of marks obtained in their application and the same should reach the Secretaries Vadnagara Nagar Mandal, Bombay A/38 Panalal Terraces not later than Wednesday the November 28, 1934.

1. "Silver Cup"—To be awarded to Vadnagara Nagar Girl student who had appeared at the last Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University held in April last and obtained highest number of marks.
2. Rs. 10—The Mahalaxmi Chhabildas Vaidya Prize of Rs. 10.
3. Rs. 10—The Ajwali Shivprasad Mehta Prize of Rs. 10.
4. Rs. 5—The Virmati Umanga Prize of Rs. 5 to Vadnagara Nagar Girl Student who have obtained the highest number of marks in English, Sanskrit, and Gujarati respectively at the last Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University held in April last.

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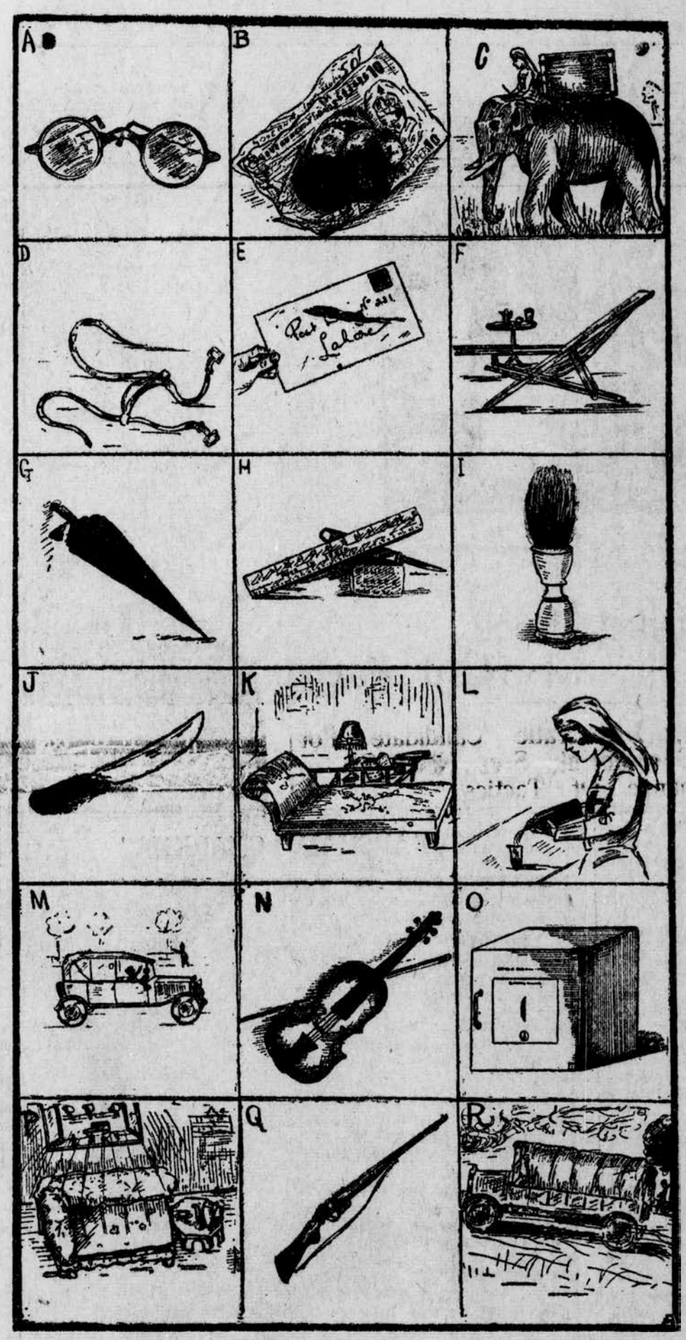

This time you are asked to find out for what use or purpose the articles, shown in the set of illusturations, on the left marked A, B, C, ... are meant. The set of pictures on the right numbered 1, 2, 3,..... illustrate the use of the purpose for which corresponding pictures on the left are suitable. For instance Letter Box Number 17, in the set on the right indicates the use or the purpose for posting letters and the picture marked E on the left shows a covered envelope. You have, therefore, to enter Number 17 against illustration E in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures and send your entries before 14th November observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST—Entries by Registered Post must be sent to our Office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered cowers to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER, POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

2. Competitior may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 14th November, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel." The Prizes will be announced on the 22nd November, 1934

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right	Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E	17	N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	
I		R	

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Closing Date 14th November.

HARIJAN EDUCATION

Brabourne Congratulates Dharwar Municipal Borough

Replying to the address of the Dharwar Municipal Borough on have made in that respect. My Governor said:—

I thank you for your reference to the signficance of my visit at a time when important constitutional changes are impending and the part which I shall play in their realisation. I feel that you fully appreciate the peaceful atmosphere which has been retored in India after a period of serious disorder, and I need not remind you of the important part which you, too, can play in the maintenance of law and order, and in thus securing to the inhabitants of your city a period of progress and prosperity under a form of more responsible government.

HARIJAN EDUCATION

The question of education is no doubt the most important one in a city like yours; and let me begin by congratulating you on the substantial progress which you haev made in that respect. My Government warmly appreciate the success which has attended your efforts in imparting education to the depressed classes under conditions which will foster their self-respect, and I hope you will not relax them, and continue to afford a worthy example to other less progressive local bodies.

Coming to your difficulties and requests in regard to education I am indeed sorry that the enforced cut in the educational budget has severely crippled your resources, and I wish that, following the principle of helping those who help themselves, I was in a position to promise you an increased grant. Ten you an increased grant. The question of making Physics and Botany principal subjects in the Science Course at the Karnatak College is also, I am afraid, a matter of finance, but I would remind you that this Course has been only very recently started, and it is a little early to expect further progress, until the results of the present arrangements are known.

In the matter of converting the Anglo-Vernacular School for Girls into a High School, I must point out that there is only one Government High School for Girls in the Presidency, and that you are one of five fortunate cities which have Government Middle Schools. The policy of Government is to hand over secondary schools to private management whenever a suitable body with sufficient resources, financial and otherwise, comes forward to take them over. With your expert knowledge of the principles of education I feel sure that you will agree that this is the right course if you reflect on the whole question of the best means of securing a more rapid development of higher education in India.

TRAINING COLLEGE

I am glad to inform you that the Ministers of Education, Diwan Bahadur Kambli, and myself, are now carefully considering whether it will be possible to find some money to provide for the partial restoration of the second and third year training classes for teachers. If it is in any way possible to find the means—and I will not promise at this stage,—the Dharwar Training College will no doubt benefit proportionately from this. I am afraid the time is still not yet an opportune one for opening a medical school in the Karnatak though I can well understand your desire for one inasmuch as there is one such school in each of the other Divisions of the Presidency. Not only is the expenditure involved considerable, and in this connection I may tell you that we have had on account of funds to postpone proposals to provide extra equipment and staff for the existing schools, but it is our experience that the supply of medical men nowedays exceeds the demand. In the circumstances I think you will agree that Poona, where there is a medical school, is at present not at too great a distance for those who wish to adopt this profession.

PAYMENT OF TOLLS

The orders in regard to the exemption from the payment of tolls of through traffic on provincial roads which enter the limits of Municipalities were passed by Government after the fullest and most careful consideration, and I am afraid there can be no question of reconsidering them. They are, as you know, to the effect that Government must insist in the exemption by Municipalities of this traffic on such roads as pass through municipal limits, and that, where such roads terminate within municipal limits and the Municipalities concerned are prepared to take them over for maintenance, they will be allowed to continue to levy tolls. This seems to me a very fair arrangement, for it is clearly unjust in the former case to allow Municipalities to levy a toll or no services rendered at all. I find that other Municipalities have been able to carry out these conditions, and I think you will find no difficulty in doing so, if you take adequate steps.

Ten thousand women of Usbkistan in U. S. S. R. demanding th at the Government must issue a decree against the wearing of the veil.

Idealist Strikes Rock Of Hard Facts

Upton Sinclair, Democratic Candidate For California Government, Sees Need Of Change Of Tactics

The problems that confront an idealist when he is called upon to translate his vision into hard reality are vividly demonstrated today by the experiences of Upton Sinclair, candidate for the Governorship of California, says the San Francisco correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

The famous novelist and former Socialist, who recently swept the Democratic primary election by a record majority on a programme of abolishing poverty, is finding that nothing cramps a man's style so much as to be the standard bearer of an established political party.

When he was a happy freelance of politics, Sinclair could make unlimited promises, but now that he is the candidate of the party which is in control of the National Government he finds himself forced to compromise on all sides.

HONEST AND IHGH-SOULED.

Sinclair, who is admittedly one of the most honest and high-souled men in American public life, wanted to transform the reactionary and backward State of California into a Utopia in which nobody should go hungry.

The Democratic Party Convention in California, however, has rejected practically every plank in Sinclair's so-called epic plan to end poverty.

They gaily flung out his scheme for establishing farm communes for the unemployed, his proposal for establishing State shops, his £60,000,000 bond issue, and his exemption of homes below £600 assessed value from taxation.

A MODIFIED VERSION.

Little now remains of the "epic" beyond the barter plan and the creation of self-help co-operatives. Sinclair is really a prisoner of his own party. They will probably elect him next month, but his Shelleyan pinions have been clipped.

The novelist has issued a modified version of his epic scheme, and now plans to proceed on evolutonary rather than revolutionary lines.

Even if he wins the Governorship, he can only act by grace of the State Legislature, which is certain to contain a majority of party hacks of the normal type.

My information is that Sinclair will be elected on a tidal wave of resentment against the Grutal and reactionary police which have so long prevailed in America's garden State.

Even if he is hampered by his Legislature, his executive powers will enable him to bring a touch of humanity and tolerance to California's government hitherto lacking.

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HOARE'S APPEAL TO MAHATMA GANDHI

Ansari's Impressions Of His Tour

"What I Found In Europe Was Not So Much Antipathy As Apathy Towards India"

The attitude of Europe, including England, towards India is one of stolid indifference;—this is the impression gathered by Dr. Ansari during his recent continental tour.

In the following article the Doctor describes the details of conversations he had with eminent British statesmen, including the Secretary of State, concerning this country.

On his return to India, Dr. Ansari refuses to be discouraged by the present dissensions and Gandhiji's decision to retire and hopes that the Congress will emerge unscathed from the melting pot.

Dr. Ansari writes in the "National Call" Congress Number:—

I have been requested by the editor of the "National Call" to jot down for the benefit of the readers of the Congress Number my impressions of the attitude of the people of European countries towards India, and my views on the present political situation in this country. It is one of those invitations which it is as difficult to resist as it is impossible to refuse.

During my last trip, besides England I visited France, Germany, Australia, Czechc-Slovakia and Italy. I had been to these countries only a year ago and yet I discovered sufficient changes to make me feel that Europe has still not discovered its stable moorings. Old political orders continue to Crumble at the hands of new dictatorships; new political alliances replace old groupings of nations; the slogans of to-day are not the slogans of yesterday; and the ideologies which vitalise whole masses of people change as rapidly as the colour of the shirts which indicate their political creed.

APATHETIC ATTITUDE.

People on the Continent seemed to me so completely engrossed in their own domestic problems that they have little time to think of other countries, especially India. What I found in Europe was not so much antipathy towards India but apathy. I realised now more than ever before that India must depend more and more, if not entirely upon itself for the forging of its own destiny.

What may be termed as a conundrum to the psychologist, is the attitude of every European towards the personality of Mahatma Gandhi on the one hand and his ideals on the other. Mahatma Gandhi is a household name in almost every country and city of Europe.

He is held in the greatest esteem by statesmen and servants alike. To the man in the street his name is synonymous with India. It is like a talisman which opens for India the portals of universal sympathy. And yet throughout Europe his ideology of non-violence is little understood and less fully appreciated.

"Among people who ever since the war have been living under the lengthening shadow of armaments and have been used to violence even in civil strife, it is impossible to accept any remarkable appreciation of the ideology which Mahatma Gandhi has propounded and preached during the last several years in India.

SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

I am afraid the Nazi attitude towards India has been grossly misrepresented by certain people in its country during the last few months. It must be said in all fairness to the present German Government that its treatment of Indians has been courteous and sympathetic. I met some of the important leaders in the present-day Germany, and had prolonged intimate conversations with the Chief of Foreign propaganda in the Nazi Government who was staying with me at the same Hotel, and I found, that the Germans are generally desirous of cultivating friendly and cordial relations with India. In German educational institutions Indian students are provided much greater facilities for study and research than are available to them in most other countries in Europe. Several Indian students are awarded scholarships and stipends at German universities. They are allowed perfect freedom in their academic work and are treated on equal footing with German students. The Germans as a nation are besides extremely sympathetic towards India and are highly appreciative of Indian ideals and Indian culture.

In England this time I had occasion to study the situation a little more thoroughly. I took the opportunity of having talks with some of the leaders of public opinion and Parliamentary groups. I addressed a group of members of Parliament interested in India, among whom were present members of the Conservative, Liberal and Labour parties. I met amongst others "Lord Irwin, Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Sankey, Mr. Lansbury, Mr. Grenfell, Mr. Morgan Jones, The impression which was created on my mind from these interviews was that even to-day in England, and particularly amongst those who mould British public opinion, there is colossal ignorance about India, and her political problems. What pained me, however, was not so much the lack of knowledge about India, as the stolid indifference of most of these people towards enlightening themselves about the Indian situation."

FRIENDS OF INDIA.

A group of earnest friends of India like Rev. C. F. Andrews, Miss Agatha Harrison, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Mr. Horace Alexander, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Mr. Brailsford, Mr. Reginald Reynold and Mr. Menon is doing wonderful work to educate public opinion in England on Indian affairs. These friends carefully collect and tabulate facts and figures about India and supply them for the information of British politicians. But I found that they had succeeded more in countries outside London than in London itself. It appeared to me that the average Britisher was so much concerned about his own domestic problems that he had little time to give thought to India.

Amongst Parliamentary groups the most sincere in its sympathy for India is the Labour party. I found its Leaders Mr. Lansbury and Mr. Morgan Jones very very sympathetic indeed. They are wholeheartedly with us in our demand for equality of status in the British commonwealth, and they are sincerely desirous of winning the good-will of India by conceding to India her political demands. I wish the same could be said of other groups in Parliament. Unfortunately their attitude towards India happens to be definitely unsympathetic and unencouraging.

I had sufficiently long interviews with Lord Sankey, Lord Irwin and Sir Samuel Hoare. I made it quite clear, in my interviews, that the difference between India's minimum demands and the White Paper was so great that it would be no use talking about the White Paper, which we had decided to reject. The interview I had with Sir Samuel Hoare therefore had no political significance, beyond being intended for the improvement in the changed atmosphere resulting from the establishment of the Congress Parliamentary Board. I took this opportunity of impressing on Sir Samuel Hoare the desirability of releasing Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and all Civil Disobedience prisoners, if it was expected that the atmosphere in India should change for the better. Although Sir Samuel Hoare did not make any promise in this respect, the impression created on my mind was that he was likely to take some action in this respect.

While the nature of the talk between myself, Lord Sankey, Lord Irwin and Sir Samuel Hoare differed in the language in which the three great British politicians expressed their views about India, the sum and substance of their advice and their views was curiously the same. All three pressed hard, in their own way, for the acceptance of the White Paper. They felt that the White Paper represented the maximum of change in the Indian constitution which British parties to-day could accept. Sir Samuel Hoare in his parting appeal said that whether it was looked at from the point of view of India or England, it would be a great disaster if the constitution was delayed or withheld. However deficient the White Paper may be it would be good for India to accept it and for England to concede it. No Secretary of State, he pointed out, however sympathetic he may be towards India and no Government whatever its composition, could do more than was being done for India to-day. He appealed to all Congressmen, and particularly to Mahatma Gandhi that they should not reject the White Paper but work the new constitution.

So much, however, for my impressions of England and Europe. During the short period that I have been away from India enormous changes have taken place in the political situation. In the Congress itself acute differences of opinion have manifested themselves. The Congress Parliamentary Board has suffered the loss of Pandit Malaviya's leadership. Pandit Malaviya has thought fit to set up a party of his own to fight the elections. The Socialist group has become more vocal and self-assertive. Mahatma Gandhi has decided for reasons explained by him to retire from the active leadership of the Congress.

NO ROOM FOR PESSIMISM.

I do not take a pessimistic view of these differences. In fact after the removal of the soul scourging spell of the ordinances and the repressive regime, which had brought about a veritable state of coma in our public life, and for which the initiation of the programme of the Parliamentary Board is to a great degree responsible, such a reaction was inevitable. Ever since the Patna meeting of the A.I.C.C. the state of sullen apathy to which the Congress had been reduced has been considerably relieved. Congress life has been revitalised, and I am not surprised that the form in which the Congress mind is expressing itself betrays differences on the surface. Looked at deeper the Congress seems to me sound. I have carefully studied the political situation since my return to India. After seeing everything my initial view is fully confirmed, that after the Congress Session most of the differences which agitate our minds will disappear, and things will generally settle down, and the Congress will still be supported by an overwhelming majority in the country in whatever programme it chooses to place before the people at Bombay.

I have read the statement of Mahatma Gandhi most carefully. I have also discussed its contents with friends at Bombay, and at Wardha. I had a long discussion about it with Mahatma Gandhi himself. After considering the whole position, I am convinced that either the Congress accepts the minimum demands of Mahatma Gandhi or the Mahatma has no other choice but to retire from the Congress. I have formed the same impression as the Mahatma with regard to his two important amendments (a) Spinning Franchise, (b) the substitution of the words "Truthful and non-violent" for "Peaceful and legitimate" in the Congress constitution, namely that there is a general feeling of opposition in the Congress. In these circumstances to expect the Mahatma to stay within the Congress and to lead it and to accept the attendant responsibility for Congress actons, is neither fair to the Mahatma nor to the Congress. Mahatma Gandhi has been really most patient and indulgent. He gave the Congress fourteen years to accept his creed as indicated by these amendments. If after 14 years we cannot by a large majority heartily accept these amendments, Mahatma Gandhi is correct in drawing the inference that he has drawn.

VISION OF FUTURE

I realise that with the withdrawal of Mahatma Gandhi from the active leadership of the Congress there is bound to be a profound and serious reaction within the Congress ranks. But I feel confident that the Congress will be able to weather even this storm. I further feel that it may be in the interests of the Congress to do so. For fifteen years the Congress has more or less abdicated its corporate existence and corporate responsibility, and has depended entirely on the Mahatma for every little matter connected with its multifarious activities. The result has been a state of atrophy within the Congress and utter loss of initiative. The retirement of Mahatma Gandhi, to my mind, will call forth all that is best and which has been lying dormant, in our people. I am even hopeful that the shock of this retirement will stimulate a spirit of wakefulness, enterprise and initiative, and will release the requisite energy and that impatient desire for activity, which is very necessary for a big organisation like the Congress. In such an atmosphere the differences between Socialist, Nationalist, Constitutionalist and Orthodox Congressmen which loom so large on the Congress horizon to-day will slowly disappear, and from the present controversies will emerge a more united and infinitely more dynamic Congress, a torch bearer of India's freedom, and the invincible fighter for India's liberty.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the U.P. is expected to address the Council on 29th October when it commences its session at Lucknow.

"BRITISH RULERS THE CLEVEREST"

Also The Most Flexible, Says Stalin

In his recent chat with Mr. H. G. Wells in Moscow, Stalin, the "Silent Dictator" of all the Russias, disclosed his opinions of Britain and America.

"Of all ruling classes," he said "those in England have proved the cleverest and the most flexible.

"Take, for example, the general strike of 1926. The first thing any other bourgeoisie would have done would have been to arrest the trade union leaders. The British did not do it.

"I cannot conceive of such flexible strategy being employed in the United States or Germany or France. The British have never forsworn small concessions or reforms, but it would be a mistake to think that these reforms are revolutionary."

Of America and her new deal, the Dictator said (according to the Exchange.)

"I do not belittle the personal qualities of President Roosevelt—his initiative, courage and decisiveness. Undoubtedly of all the leaders in the present capitalist world he is the most powerful figure, but as soon as he undertakes any thing which seriously threatens the foundations of capitalism he he will suffer utter defeat.'

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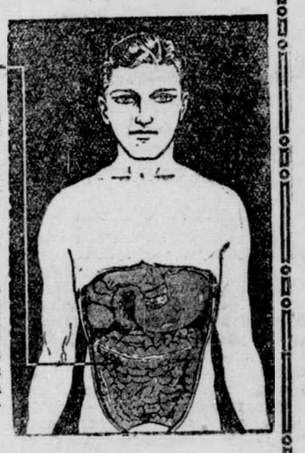

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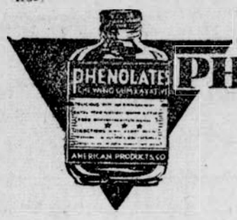

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"FUHRER" WITHOUT STATE LAW LIKE OTHER HEADS OF STATE

Hitler Assumes All Power And Responsibility In Face Of Nation And History

BERLIN, (By Mail).

Since the death of Hindenburg, Hitler joins the offices of President of the German Realm and Chancellor in his person. Every function of the nature of state sovereignty and every kind of administrative function, which the Weimar Constitution has entrused to the President of the Reich, together with the duties of the first Minister are joined in the office of the "Reichskanzler," and "Fuhrer." As the head of the German realm Adolf Hitler now represents Germany by the law of nations, he concludes treaties in the name of Germany with foreign powers, he receives and confirms foreign diplomatic envoys, he is in supreme command of the army, he appoints state officials, he has the right to reprieve and he can convene and dissolve the "Reichstag." But not only have all former constitutional functions of the President and the "Reichskanzler" been cumulated,—beyond that, the present head of the German State also bears the new name and represents the novel quality of a leader—the "Fuhrer." And from the structure of the German "Leader State" there results a third scope of activity which originates in the personal relationship of loyalty to the whole national community, towards the national Socialist movement on which the state is based. Thus Adolf Hitler is in possession of an abundance of power, such as no German before him ever held.

PECULIAR "LEADER" IDEA.

The position of Hitler from the point of view of state law cannot be altogether compared with that of other heads of states. The cumulation of the offices of head of a state and of Prime Minister is a trend of thought to which constitutional thinkers are unaccustomed. Though this junction exists in the United States of America and in the Latin American States, the bearer of these functions being termed "president," the position of Hitler, also with regard to these aforementioned states, shows a fundamental difference. This is because the position of Hitler as the head of the state is based on other spiritual foundations. In Germany matters are so that the junction of all state power in the person of Hitler represents the full achievement and accomplishment of the "Leader" idea. The state conception, on which in other states the division between the head of the state and the head of the Government persists and which until Hitler was also the basis of the state in Germany, is totally different from the German principle of leadership which has now reached full expansion in Germany.

WEIMAR CONSTITUTION.

In this connection we would point out that the Weimar Constitution stopped half-way on the road from a Federal to a Unit State. It had not carried out the doctrine of the partition of power in all its classical purity and had made the unpractical attempt of making of the structure of the German organs an artificial system of weights and counterweights, in order thus to maintain political forces in the greatest possible equilibrium. An exaggeration of this idea of equilibrium had led to a contrary result and an opposition of ideas was the great draw-back of the Weimar state order. According to the opinion of the present men in power in Germany, the constitution contained two fundamental mistakes. The parliamentary system and the compromise between the Federal and the Unit State, Parliamentarism was synonimous with the domination of the "many-party-system' and the Reichstag was thereby split up into innumerable parties and economic controversies. The interests of parties or economic groups were the decisive factors, the laws were the result of compromises between the parties, the Cabinets being the effusions of these parties were dependent in their existence on the change of coalitions. That under these circumstances a firm and uniform trend could not have been maintained was clear. Added to this the struggle between the German realm as a whole and the various Federal States of Germany, which worked in a detrimental sense at home and abroad and paralyzed administration. The struggle between the realm and Prussia had the most fatal results.

By centralizing state-power, the whole life of the state in Germany has been placed on a new basis. The parliamentary party state had become a "leader State," the "Realm Government" is the legislative organ. Adolf Hitler stands at his head as chancellor and "Leader" and he also rules over the administration. The various old states of Germany are now only administrative districts of the whole state, which thus appears as a "Unit State," as one entity.

ABSENCE OF STATE THEORY.

On principle, present-day Germany declines that state theory according to which in every constitutional state a neutral power should exist, withdrawn from the daily political struggle, and personally not responsible, a reservoir of force of the state, an arbitrator between the powers of the state, which in the play and interplay of political forces acts in a conciliatory spirit or intervenes in a supplementary sense, and which thus, under the given circumstances can assure the achievement of the aims of the State. Considerations of this kind are now said to be irrelevant, as there exists no conflict of powers or of a constitutional nature and as parties have ceased to be, whose struggle for power require a compensating authority. New Germany wants the head of the "Fuhrer" state to be neither neutral nor irresponsible; on the contrary the "Fuhrer" shall guide the state consciously, according to his principles, assuming all responsibility in face of the nation and of history.

As concerns the constitutional legal foundations of the position of the head of the State in Germany, the proper German authorities declare that no doubt can exist regarding the contitutional and legal unimpeachableness of the law in question. The plebiscite of August 19, 1934, with its approval of the new regulation of the position of the head of the State, was not really necessary from the point of view of State law. The plebiscite took place for political and moral motives which decree that all state power derives from the people and that incisive changes in the political life of the Nation have to be confirmed by it. In this sense Hitler on August 19, insisted on questioning the people as the supreme bearer of state power, although basis of legal authorisaton actually backed him up.—("Uta Press Service").

CONGRESS DECIDES

Refuses To Be Swayed By Pandit Malaviya's "Award" Appeal

By "GALLERY MAN").

By rejecting Pandit Malaviya's amendment by an overwhelming majority, the Congress vindicated its reputation as an All-India Nationalist organisation The Pandit, it will be remembered, had made a very subtle speech. It does credit to the intelligence of the house that it refused to be swayed by the Pandit's rhetoric and sentimental appeals.

The venerable Pandit came off rather badly out of the ordeal. Mr. T C Goswami told the house that Malaviyaji was one of the signatories to the letter sent to Premier MacDonald requesting him to give the Award—the very award that Panditji now wanted the Congress to reject on the ground that it was of foreign-make. In sheer self-defence, Dr. Ansari, too, had to explain the circumstances that necessitated his sending a cable from Vienna, threatening to resign from the Parliamentary Board if Panditji tampered with its programme and policy.

The Pandit, I am afraid, had asked for all this trouble. It was he who first referred to affairs that could well have been left out of discussion.

KASHMIR WOOLLENS AT EXHIBITION

Sjt. H. M. Kotak, Secretary All India Spinners' Association Kashmir Branch, Srinagar writes

On the occasion of the Khadi Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar held at Abdul Gaffar Nagar at Worli the Secretary of A. I. S A. Kashmir Branch takes the opportunity to inform the public that the Branch has specially opened four stalls with a large stock of pure and genuine woollens at the Exhibition. Kashmir since immemorable days is world renowned for its ancient industry of quality woollens. This hand-spinning and hand-weaving industry was on the verge of destruction when A I S A went to its rescue and the industry has been revived to some extent.

All varieties of woollens have been presented at the Khadi Section stalls and therefore it is hoped that the public would not fail to appreciate the endeavours but would visit the stalls and encourage a nascent industry of paramount importance.

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Calcutta Paper Disagrees With Rajen Babu On Communal Question

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

"Opinion will differ as to whether Babu Rajendra Prasad in his presidential address has given any lead which was expected from him in this national crisis", says "The Amritabazar Patrika," commenting on the Presidential address.

The Paper adds, "Influence of Gandhiji is distinctly traceable in almost every line of what he said and there are people who might accuse the President of barrenness of a new idea. But it would be unfair to charge any present-day Congress leader with lack of originality in view of the tremendous influence which Gandhiji exercised over Indian politics for the last 15 years and which is difficult for any body to shake off."

After characterising his speech as quite in keeping with his character as a pious self-sacrificing national worker, the paper proceeds, "Babu Rajendra Prasad has not made any effort to formulate and place before the country any brave and inspiring new programme, perhaps, because the need of the hour is not for a bigger programme but for a greater determination and more genuine spirit of self-sacrifice in order to achieve what little we may set before ourselves."

The "Forward" which says that Babu Rajendra Prasad's speech reflects in a sense the changed spirit of the country writes, "Babu Rajendra Prasad's message is old. It is an old message of India and Indian National Congress. He gives expression to it calmly and dispassionately and yet with his characteristic strength of conviction and vigour."

The "Advance" says those who thought the White Paper scheme coupled with repression would break the backbone of the National Movement would do well to read every line of the speech for their disillusionment.

The Paper however disagrees with the Bihar leader on two points—Mahatma Gandhi's retirement at this juncture and the Working Committee's attitude on the Communal question.

The "Statesman" while writing that Babu Rajendra Prasad had no experience of British Parliamentarians at first hand, admits he knows a lot about the might of the large political organisation. The paper holds that Babu Rajendra Prasad confesses it seems the Congress really represents only a majority community in India so that it had to compromise its conscience about the Communal Award in order to placate the minority communities.—United Press.

R. K. O. RADIO PICTURES

The eyes of the entertainment world are on R K O Radio Pictures! Mr. Reginald Armour, the R K O Radio Chief in India and representative of the Radio Corporation of America who has just returned to India after an extensive tour of London, Venice, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome Florence, Cairo, Jerusalem, Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslavia, Egypt and Palestine. Mr. Armour says: "We are concentrating on good stories and material, rather than on much boosted stars and although we have by far and away a prominent array of stars like Katherine Hepburn, Irene Dunne, John Boles, Ann Harding, Wheeler and Woolsey, Miriam Hopkins, Francis Lederar, Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers, Frank Buck, William Powell, Johnny Weismuller, Reginald Denny, Conrad Nagel, Paul Lukas and Joel McCrea who will be seen in our new line-up for 1935-36 we agree with the views of film fans in this country that the old method of building films around personalities of big stars is not a success."

The list of new pictures which Mr. Armour will bring out includes "The Last Days of Pompeii" by Lytton, Sir Rider Haggard's "She", Alexandre Dumas' "The Three Musketeers," Bernard Shaw's "The Devil's Disciple", Charles Morgan's "The Fountain," Pinchon's "El Dorado", and Sir James Barrie's "The Little Minister."

ANNUAL MEETING OF D. M. INSTITUTE

Mr. Jan Mahammad Elected President

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 28.

The annual meeting of the Deccan Muslim Institute, Poona, was held in the hall of the Institute on October 25, under the presidentship of Mr. D. F. Chinoy, the manager of the Deccan Motor Works. The annual report was read by Mr. Muhammad Ali, Secretary of the Institute. Mr. Muhammad Ali drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that the finances of the Institute were at a low ebb and appealed to those present, and through them to the'r friends, for pecuniary help. The meeting passed a resolution expressing its gratefulness to Khan Bahadur Shaikh Jan Muhammad, who enjoys well-deserved popularity amongst the Muslims of Poona on account of his numerous acts of public benevolence, for the strenuous efforts he had made to secure for the Institute a monthly grant of Rs. 20 from the Cantonment Authority. Another resolution was passed, which thanked the Cantonment Authority for their timely appreciation of the monetry difficulties of the Institute and sanctioning the grant.

After Prof. Kapadia gave a lecture in his various travels, Khan Bahadur Professor Shaikh Abdul Kadir in a suitable speech thanked the lecturer on behalf of the Institute.

The proceedings came to a close after the election of office-bearers, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Jan Mohammad being elected the President.

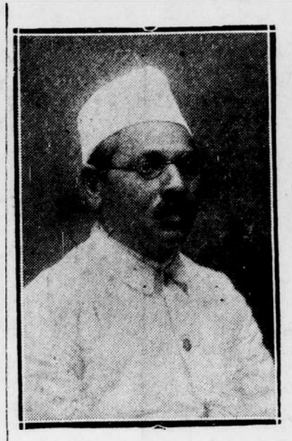
Deadlock In Cotton Continues In New York

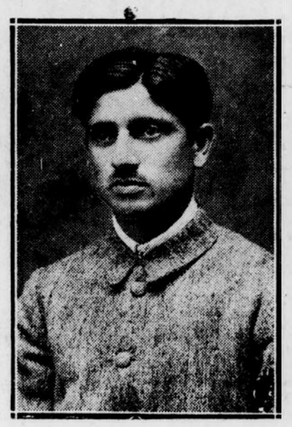
Immediate Sentiment Inclines Towards Long Commitments

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

The deadlock in cotton continues and the Government loan price is preventing any serious break, despite the lagging of foreign and domestic demand. The immediate sentiment, nevertheless, inclines towards long commitments in view of the limited risk and the possibility of revival of domestic demand. Predictions are made early exhaustion of foreign growths; but the long-range outlook has conceded the obscure prospects of increase in the next American and foreign acreage also the feeling that Government will be pegging sooner or later to reach the saturation point, resulting in drastic revision of policies.





Left: Seth Ranchoredas Narsi, head of the firm of Messrs. Ranchoredas & Co., well-known building contractors of Bombay, who supervised the construction of Congress Pendal and Nagar at Karachi, is again supervising the construction of Congress Pandal and Nagar at Bombay along with his nephew Mr. Mulji V. Narsi (Right), who was secretary of the construction committee of the Congress Nagar and Pandal at Karachi.

RECEPTION TO DELEGATES

Lunch At Congress Kitchen

Just before the proceedings began on Sunday evening, Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Reception Committee, requested all delegates and members of the A. I. C. C. to be the guests of the Reception Committee at a lunch to be given to meet them today (Monday) noon.

Mr. Patil also announced that there would be a musical concert to-morrow (Tuesday) under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the proceeds of which would be given to aid the Gujarat and Karnatak peasants.

CONGRESS AND STATE'S PEOPLE

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Babu Rajendra Prasad will be the first president to appoint his own cabinet. He is keeping his list a closed secret and is expected to announce it to-morrow at A.I.C.C. meeting.

A Sub-Committee has been appointed to go into the states question. They are meeting this evening at Gandhiji's tent.

Mahatma is leaving the Congress camp to-morrow morning for Manibhuvan. He will shortly leave for Wardha and take one month's rest. During his stay in Wardha he will decide his future course.—United Press.

CONGRESS AND STATES' PEOPLE

Mahatma's Draft On Working Committee's Views

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Gandhiji has prepared the following draft resolution, indicating the Working Committee's views on the Indian States Peoples. Gandhiji however, advised that this proposal be not adopted by Congress, but that a formula be evolved by a Sub-Committee, in consultation with States' subjects representatives. This Sub-Committee's report would be placed before the next meeting of the A.I.C.C. Gandhiji's draft formula runs:—

As numerous resolutions have been received from various groups for adoption by Congress, and urging it to define its policy, in regard to Indian States, it is hereby resolved as follows:—

"Congress adheres to its policy of non-interference in the internal administration of various States. Congress, however, regards the whole of geographical India as an indivisible whole, notwithstanding the fact that it is cut up into parts governed under different systems, and, therefore, expresses its regret over the tendency of some Princes to regard as foreigners Indians from parts of India other than their own, and repeats its appeal made at the previous sessions of Congress, to establish responsible Government within their jurisdiction, and recognise the necessity of guaranteeing civic and political liberty of people, living in their territories. This Congress assures the people residing in different States of full sympathy with their just aspirations and for fuller self-expression."—A.P.

MINISTER IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Dr. Narang Has Providential Escape, But Son Injured Seriously

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

Dr. Gokulchand Narang, Minister for Local Self-Government the Punjab, had a providential escape in a motor accident which occurred on the Grand Trunk Road, this evening between Lahore and Amritsar, but one son of Dr. Narang, who was also involved in the accident, received more or less severe injuries.

The car, which contained seven persons, namely Dr. Narang, his two sons and four others including the driver, was being driven by one of Dr. Narang's sons from Lahore to Amritsar.

About ten miles from Amritsar, it is stated that a woman who had a child with her, suddenly tried to cross the path of the car. Dr. Narang's son, who was driving, in order to save the woman and child, swerved abruptly with the result that the rear of the car came into contact with a tree. Dr. Narang and his son who was at the wheel escaped without any appreciable injury beyond severe shock but others were hurt, two of them rather severely, including the other son of Dr. Narang.

The injured were rushed to the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, in another car. They were immediately attended to by Lt.-Col. Mirajkar Dr. Tikaram, House Surgeon, Casualty Ward, Mayo Hospital. Two, whose injuries are more severe than those of the others are said to be progressing quite favourably, and there is no immediate danger.—A.P.

MOTHER OF PEARL PURSE FOR RAJEN BABU

The Khadi stall in the Congress Exhibition presented Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress, with a purse made of mother of pearl when he visited the Exhibition on Saturday.

"Stop That Export Of Gold"

One of the most important of non-official resolutions a notice of which has been given by over 21 members to the President of the A.I.C.C. relates to the prevention of the export of gold to foreign countries.

Mr. U. Venkata Krishnayya, a well-known Congress worker of Bezwada has also issued a statement requesting the Working Committee to call upon the people to stop export of gold immediately.

Punjab Delegates' Disclaimer

It was stated in Sunday's issue of the "Chronicle" that there were cries of "Shame, Shame" from the Bengal and the Punjab delegates when the President of the Congress gave a ruling disallowing poll, some Punjab delegates inform us that no Punjab delegates cried "Shame."

Plan For New Offensive

FULL IMPORT OF MAHATMA'S PROPOSALS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

If I said that the Congress session ended amidst unparalleled scenes of enthusiasm, it might be taken as hackneyed phrase worn out by use in Congress parlance. But really this was so. Bombay turned out in her thousands and every day meant a larger attendance than on the previous one. So great was the crowd that the Reception Committee must have made over a lakh by selling visitors tickets alone and certainly the session has been a financial success from the point of view of the Reception Committee.

I wonder if any session can show that almost without warning it undertook such grave responsibilities as wholesale revision of the Congress Constitution and creation of such an important body as the Village Industries Association and disposal of such contentious matters as the Communal Award and entry into legislatures by Congressmen. If I were asked to say what is the real interpretation of Gandhiji's new move, I would unhesitatingly say, after what I have seen and heard in Bombay, that Gandhiji has planned a new offensive whereby he wants to close in from all sides and leave no scope for escape for Government in any future non-violent struggle he may initiate.

He wants the Assembly to be run by Congressmen. He wants the economic fight to be waged by himself from outside the Congress so that mere political allegiance may not put this programme out of action. And he wants Congress leaders left to hold charge of the Congress to provide recruiting ground as much for Gandhian activities as for parliamentary work. Indeed full significance of this plan is not yet realized by the rank and file and only a chosen few knew its implications. But there is no doubt that the Congress programme is to be broadened with a view to undertake another plan for making the authorities yield to pressure.

The session that has ended has certainly proved that that Congress stock is not low that Mahatma Gandhi remains the idol of the nation. Another notable event of the session is the discovery made by the rank and file that in Babu Rajendra Prasad they have a leader of sterling worth. Indeed I will predict that if ever he entered the Assembly he will be considered eminently fit for its chair for even without ever attending Council sittings or knowing their rules of business Rajendra Prasad, out of sheer common sense and instinctive judgment, conducted the proceedings of the House as orderly and as efficiently as any President has ever done.

Mother's "Curse" Takes Toll Of 44 Lives

Wayward Daughter's Beauty Leads To Series Of Tragedies

The curse of a dying Irish mother on the companions of her erring daughter, who ran away from her Kerry home at the age of eighteen to seek gaiety in London, has been fulfilled to the letter in ten years.

Fulfilled to such an extent, in fact, that few of the notorious enslavers of men, ancient or modern, can claim to have brought death to more of their lovers than Albertina Roche, the girl in question, whose beauty to date has cost 44 lives, says "The People."

Dying broken-hearted a few months after the flight of her daughter the mother, it is said, pronounced this curse:—"May the beauty that has been your ruin bring only death to all who are fascinated by it."

Soon after her arrival in London Miss Roche placed herself "under the protection" of a young frenchman, and it was not long before her mother's curse was fulfilled.

Another Frenchman cast covetous eyes on her, and the band to which her first lover, Rene the Corsican, otherwise Tacagni, belonged, decided to "execute" him.

ASSASSINS ESCAPED.

He was found dying from a bullet wound off Regent-st. one night, and the presumed assassins were never traced.

The girl fled to France with her first lover, and they settled in Marseilles, where, like a new Helen of Troy, she became the object of pitched battles between rival aspirants to her favours and their followers.

Toulon and Marseilles bands disputed her possession, and did not hesitate to draw Brownings and knives to enforce their claims.

The man who brought her from London was shot down in her company near the Old Port at Marseilles. His slayers bundled her into a taxi-cab and carried her off to Toulon, where she accepted the sway of her new lord and master until he in his turn was brought down in the streets of Toulon by a "punitive mission" from Marseilles.

The next day she was carried off to Marseilles by the man who claimed to have acquired from her dead lover in that city the reversion of her ownership, in accordance with the strict law of the underworld.

The battle between the underworlds of the two towns broke out afresh, death coming now to a Toulon man and then to a Marseillais.

The fatal beauty has changed ownership with each death, until at the present time she is once more in the possession of Toulon, after at least 44 men have lost their lives in the battles for her possession.

PUZZLE FOR LEGAL EXPERTS

Can Relatives Share Estate Of Matricide

Out of the rule of public policy that a murderer cannot benefit under the will of his victim a legal puzzle has arisen.

Mr. Justice Clauson, in the Chancery Division, was asked to settle the question: If a son murders his mother, and under her will he is her sole beneficiary can his relatives claim any share of the estate?

It arose out of a tragedy at Frome in September, 1933. Thomas Bedford Sigsworth murdered his mother, and then committed suicide by gas-poisoning, the result being that a coroner's jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder and felo-de-se.

On a summons taken out by Mr. Thomas Edwin Bedford, Tennyson-terrace, Bradford, the matter came before the Court to determine who was entitled to the property of the murderer and his victim.

The respondents were Miss Beatrice Wilson, of Bradford, Mr. Albert Edward William Sigsworth, of Knaresborough, and Miss Jane Elizabeth Sigsworth, of Burnt Yates, near Harogate.

Sole Beneficiary.

Mr. Byrne, for Mr. Bedford, said Mrs. Sigsworth's son was her sole beneficiary.

If it were held she died intestate, Mr. Bedford and Miss Beatrice Wilson would be entitled to her whole estate, about £8,000.

If it were held that the son inherited the property Miss Wilson would get only one-fourth.

The other two respondents were interested in any estate as to which the son died intestate.

Mr. Justice Clouson, giving judgment, said the murderer or his personal representative could not claim any benefit under the will of the murdered woman, and in his view it was also contrary to the same public policy to allow relatives of the murderer to benefit by sharing in the victim's estate.

He made a declaration that the son's personal representatives could not claim to share as such in the disposition of the estate.

He added there was no statutory provision as to what should be done in a case like this and, in the absence of anyone representing the Crown, he could not hold that the estate was bona vacantia (nobody's property).

The summons was adjourned with leave for the Attorney-General to be added as a party if he so desired.

BIRTH CONTROL

Why Indian and European Judges, Magistrates, Doctors, Professors, High Court Advocates etc., after 10 years' use call "F. P. Pill" the best of all Birth-Control drugs, country-made or foreign? Because they say, "It controls birth infallibly and at the same time keeps monthly flow normal and thus improves health in each and every case used." Read their opinions. 4 Months' Pills Rs. 2-4. Dr. M. BOSE, B.A., M.D.H., B.L., Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal.

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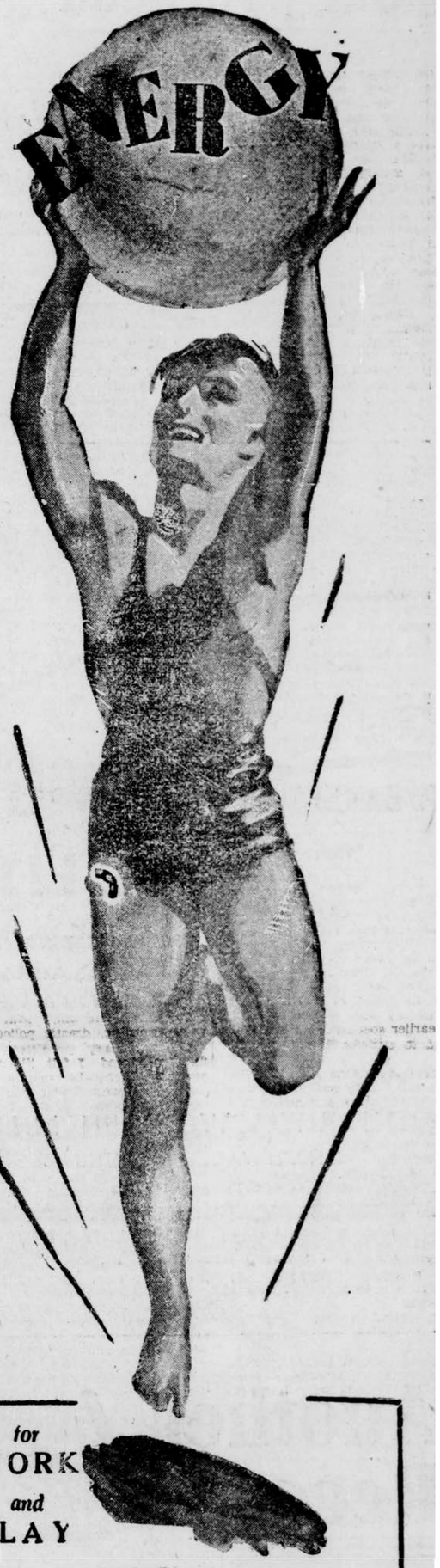

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Britain May Lose Southern Asia

Sir H. Samuel Warns Tory Die-Hards Not To Goad India

Sir Herbert Samuel referred to the question of Indian constitutional reform when he spoke at Dundee in mail week. There was not only need to defend liberty where it existed, he said, but to extend it elsewhere. "By far the most important movement now proceeding anywhere in the world," he continued, "is our own effort to give a larger measure of self-government to India" (says the "Manchester Guardian").

Referring to what he had described earlier in the day as "almost the administration of a severe rebuff" to the leadership of the Conservative party at the conference at Bristol, he said "you cannot govern a vast empire such as India merely by force. You must have the willing co-operation of the people.

"All parties in this country have pledged themselves to a wide extension of Indian self-government. If we betray the hope that has been aroused, if we go back on our pledges, it is certain that India will become ungovernable except by measures of sheer coercion. For my part I profoundly regret the demonstrations at the Tory party conference. This after all is not a party matter. It concerns the whole country and it concerns the Dominions, for those great democracies will not consent to be partners in an Empire which is based merely upon brute force.

A MATTER OF NATIONAL REGRET.

"This powerful manifestation of reactionary Toryism is, therefore, a matter of regret to the nation as a whole. Toryism in the eighteenth century lost us the greater part of North America; in the twentieth it may lose us Southern Asia. The Liberal party has actively co-operated with the Government in fashioning the new Indian Constitution. If the Government stands to its proposals, I feel sure that I may pledge the Liberal party in the House of Commons and in the country, irrespective of party considerations, to give the proposals continuous support.'"

Pointing out that "differences with the Government on fiscal questions are not the only reason why we have passed into Opposition," he added: "We should have been obliged to do so if only on account of the complacent inactivity of the Government on the question of unemployment."

A BRITISH ARMAMENTS INQUIRY.

How to avoid another disastrous war was by far the most momentous question now facing the world. It was essential that it should be realised that armaments were no guarantee of security. Another essential thing was to stop the activities of those to whose interest it was to foment quarrels in order to sell arms. The investigation into the arms traffic in the United States had stirred the whole world. "We too," he said, "should know what the facts really are.

"I have not had an opportunity of consulting my Parliamentary colleagues, but I feel sure they will be ready to join in a demand for a full and searching inquiry into the best means of coping with the evils that arise from the system of the private manufacture of arms."

DR. BARNES AND SEDITION BILL

Ministers' Attack Of Nerves

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Mr. H. G. Wells brought dissension into an otherwise thoroughly united meeting at the Central Hall, Westminster, in mail week when he joined in the protest against the Sedition Bill. It was a representative meeting, with a good contingent of Communists in the gallery who approved of all the earlier speakers. But Mr. Wells dared to criticise Russia.

General Smuts he said, had declared that liberty was being ground between the upper and nether millstones and had dealt rather with the oppression that came from above to attack liberty in the name of discipline. "We must make it clear to the public and to the Government," said Mr. Wells, "that we are fully aware of the danger of the nether mill-stone, which is much more dangerously systematic in its attack on liberty. If I wanted instances of what happens to a country that loses the conception of liberty I would talk of Russia."

This provoked cries of protest from the gallery, but Mr. Wells went on.

"I have recently been to Russia I was enormously impressed by the fact that Russia is likely to become an awful warning to the world of what the destruction of intellectual vitality may mean to a country. No mental life can go on without freedom to criticise."

Voices cried, "Are you discussing the Sedition Bill?"

"COUNTRY WITHOUT INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM."

Mr. Wells: I am talking about a country that has lost its intellectual freedom."

After further interruption Mr Wells, pointing to the interrupters, said: "You see how much they love intellectual freedom."

He declared that while Russia had been screwed up intensely by the Five-year Plan it was now growing slack, because it would not listen to the honest voices of criticism. Russia was going to demonstrate that in matters of the mind and will a thing could not exist without its opposite, and that when you stifle all opposition you ultimately destroy your own energy.

"There is something greater than Communism, greater than anything else in the world, and that is the freedom of the human mind. The Sedition Bill may not go as far towards complete suffocation as Russia, or towards violent persecution as in Germany and Italy but it goes pretty far."

Mr. Kingsley Martin, who presided, said that the protest meeting was not an attack on the Government but an appeal for the elementary right of free speech. He had good reason to think that the Government were rather ashamed of the bill. "If it had been in existence when the Prime Minister had made certain observations which have been widely quoted he himself would have been liable to have been imprisoned to-day. Therefore we are trying to give the Government an excuse to withdraw the bill."

DR BARNES ON SEDITION BILL.

Dr. Barnes, the Bishop of Birmingham, said:

"Like many others who normally take no active part in politics, I am made gravely anxious by this bill. When the bill, with its vague wording, drastic police powers, and heavy penalties, was first introduced I felt, like many others, that the Government had discovered secret attempts to seduce the armed forces of the Crown. I imagined that the attempts were so serious that no public reference to them could be made and that men well qualified to judge believed that they endangered the Constitution. Naturally I sought to learn in private conversation whether this belief was well founded. To my surprise I could hear of no incident calculated to give anxiety to the most timorous.

"The usual explanation of the bill is that some members of the Cabinet, obsessed by the spectre of Communism, having had an attack of nerves, have forced their unhappy colleagues to sponsor this wholly unnecessary measure. Such nervousness might be excused in an elderly spinster given to credulity and a reactionary newspaper. It is unworthy of statesmen. The bill is needless. It is foolishly provocative and it is dangerous to freedom.

"We have discovered that it is easy to preserve law and order among a satisfied democracy, but it is impossible to be sure of the loyalty of troops when their kinsfolk among the civilian population feel wronged. Consider the present situation. Why have our troops no desire to mutiny and set up a Soviet or Fascist State? The reason is that they and the rest of us are happier under existing conditions.

"So I repeat that the bill is dangerous because it shows a distrust of the principles which underlie government in this country."

WHY HE OPPOSED.

Mr. E. M. Forster said the Government must have been amazed at the indignant protests against the bill from people of every kind all over the kingdom. "I have been taking around a petition against it, and have got most widely diverse support from all sorts of Labour people, the two sorts of Liberals, and some of the sorts of Conservatives. I am opposed to the bill not only on grounds of public policy but for professional reasons. It will hit me as a writer. This year I let myself go on the madness of modern war and that pernicious bit of window-dressing, the Aldershot tattoo. I wrote for everyone to read, soldiers and sailors, as well as civilians. If the Sedition Bill is passed and that is read by soldiers and sailors it will be difficult to prove that I had no seditious intention. There is a rumour that the Government are afraid of propaganda—whether from Communists or Fascists I do not know—among the armed forces of the Crown, but I do think the Government ought to tell us what particular danger has induced it to bring forward this bill, which is contrary to all traditions of British liberty.

"They say, 'We cannot tell you, but trust us. I am not going to trust the Government. This Government is too representative altogether. It represents too much of what is bad in human nature as well as what is good. The bill is an-English. It is an attempt to Continentalise us. Our so-called National Government is trying to do an unnational thing, and I don't believe the nation will stand it."

THE RESOLUTION.

Dr. Barnes then read the resolution of protest, which described the bill as entirely unnecessary and as an attempt to hamper pacifist and progressive propaganda, and viewed with alarm the increased powers given to the police to enter premises on vague suspicion and to exercise the roving commission of the general search which was declared illegal in 1765. It further protested against the attempt to make the possession of documents, as distinct from their guilty use, a punishable offence.

SELF-GOVT. FOR INDIA

"Time Come For Grant" Says Gen. Smuts

LONDON (By Mail.)

General Smuts possesses an almost uncanny knack of hitting the mark when he discourses on world topics or large Imperial affairs. It requires some effort on reading his addresses to remember that he, too, has been a strong party man in his time in his own country, and that he was for long credited in South African political controversy with more than an average share of "slimness." However, he is now the arch-exponent of national as opposed to party government, and at Dundee in mail week he made telling use of the example of South Africa in order to illustrate his main thesis that the time has come for the grant of self-government to India, and that it is above all things desirable that this should be "the work and the gift of the British nation as a whole," says the "Daily Telegraph."

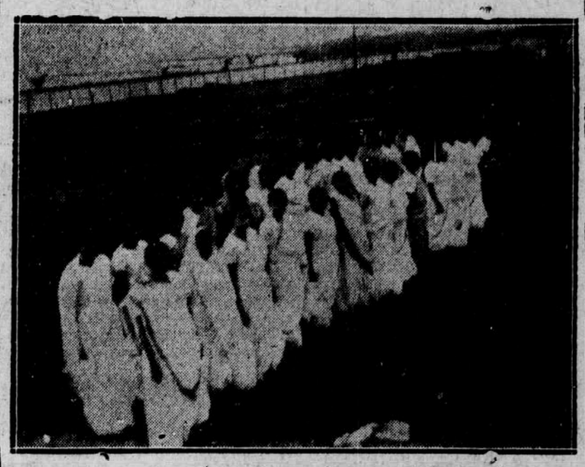
He did not, indeed, attempt to define even in the most general terms the measure of self-government which should be bestowed. In this connection it is always to be remembered that even the most tireless critics of the Government's action agree that large concessions must be made. That fact often drops out of sight in the heat of controversy. Yet it is full of encouragement to those who hope, as we do, that when the Government comes to draft their actual Bill, with the carefully considered findings of the Select Committee before them, the result will be a measure of self-government which the vast majority of all British parties will approve. Gen. Smuts spoke of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's great "act of faith" when he conferred immediate self-government on the Transvaal and the Orange River Colonies "though every counsel of worldly wisdom seemed to point in a different direction." It has been grandly justified by the event, though Gen. Smuts would doubtless freely admit that there have been certain very anxious moments in the intervening quarter of a century.

Those in the British Opposition camps who hail the General as a Daniel come to judgment when he trenchantly denounces the folly of economic nationalism run wild will not, we hope, overlook his description of party politics as "a luxury for good times." He is convinced not only that National Government was "a salutary change," but that the times require its continuance, since the world is still shaken to its foundations. If this country is faring better than any other, and is making steady progress towards a good recovery, what better argument could there be against those who clamour for a reversion to partisanship and violent constitutional and economic change

LAHORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Executive Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore, met the Hon. Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member of the Government of India, on the 17th instant. Photo shows: (left to right) sitting—Mr. H. D. Mehta, Mr. P. S. Sodhbans, (Hon. Secretary) K. B. Sardar Habibullah Khan (Vice-President), Lala Harkishen Lal (President), Sir Joseph Bhore; Sheikh Md. Ismael, Prof. Ruchi Ram Sahni.

On Route March women volunteers.



New recruits under training at Worli.

"Thought" Sets Train In Motion

"Marvel" Displayed In London Exhibition Of Inventions

Special to "The People."

I have just met an inventor who stands in awe of his own invention. And no wonder, for Major Raymond Phillips can "start" a model train just by thinking about it, says a special correspondent of "The People."

His invention is a marvel in an age of marvels. It proves that though waves release a tangible form of energy. Waves which can be picked up and utilised by delicate instruments.

He has devised just such an instrument. He calls it a Humanoscope.

It is to be seen at the Exhibition of (inventions, Central Hall, Westminster, this week.

"It is simply composed of two cowls, completely insulated and isolated. The Major thinks hard. His thought waves send the cowls revolving; in so doing they cut an invisible ray, which operates a wireless transmitter.

The transmitter in turn starts and stops the train! Ingenious, is it not? In the same way, the major claims, the instrument can be made to control any form of mechanism.

"NO MERE TOY."

Now for another experiment. Attached to the Humanoscope are two thin skeins of silk, with a piece of metal foil dangling at the ends.

"Concentrate on one of the skeins," invites the major.

Immediately the thread you are thinkieng about becomes violently agitated.

Still experimenting, the major will give you an object to hold in each hand, and ask you to think about one of them.

When the two articles are afterwards placed near the silken skeins, the one nearest the object on which you have been concentrating starts to revolve. . . .

But the Humanoscope is no mere toy.

Behind it lies the great discovery that thought waves are projected by human beings, and that in the near future, some form of wireless may make the thoughts of others as perceptible to our senses as speech.

POLICE ACCUSED OF BRIBERY

M. L. C. To Draw Government's Attention To High Court's Remarks

BAREILLY, Oct. 24.

Mr. Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim, Member of the U. P. Legislative Council, from Bijnor constituency, has given notice of the following questions to be asked in the next session of the Council. The President has admitted them for the fourth day of the session:—

(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a judgment of the Allahabad High Court in a murder appeal from Bareilly, viz., Balakram versus King-Emperor, under section 302 I.P.C., and to the remarks made therein against the Bareilly police?

(b) Is it a fact that the High Court directed that the copies of the said judgment be sent to the InspectorGeneral of Police and also to the local Government?

(c) Is it a fact that the High Court remarked in that judgment that it seemed "to be a case of bribery?"

(d) Has the Government and the Inspector-General of Police received the copies of the said judgment of the High Court. If yes, when?

(e) Has the Government taken any action in the matter consequent to that judgment? If so, what?

(f) Has the Inspector-General of Police asked for or received any report from the Superintendent of Police, Bareilly, as regards the matter referred to in the judgment?

(g) If the reply to (f) is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to lay that report of the Police Superintendent on the table? If not, will the Government give the reasons for the same?

(h) Did the Government or the Inspector-General of Police make any enquiry into the allegations of bribery against the Police as remarked in the judgment?

(i) If the reply to (h) is in the affirmative, who made that enquiry and how many days did it take? Was it a regular inquiry or an inquiry 'in camera'?

(j) How many statements of witnesses were recorded during the course of that enquiry and who suggested the names of the witnesses?

(k) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to another recent judgment of the same High Court in another murder appeal from Bareilly viz., Ramlal versus King Emperor and to the remarks made therein Bareilly police?

against the administration of

(l) Does the Government approve of the policy of the Police Department in ignoring the remarks regarding them made by the Judges of the High Court in their judgments?

(m) If not, do the Government intend taking any action in the matter? If so, what and when?

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-PRESS VIEWS-

Warning To Britain

Babu Rajendra Prasad, in his presidential address, frankly analysed the causes of the setback suffered by the civil disobedience movement and found them in the intractable facts of human nature which make it difficult for the mass of men to conform for long to an impossibly high code of chivalrous self-sacrifice. At the same time, he declared that the nation would not rest till it had achieved independence; and in saying this, he was proclaiming an axiomatic truth which is no less strongly grounded on the bed-rock of human nature. The statesmen of Great Britain will miss the greatest opportunity of this century if they wilfully shut their eyes to the fact that no nation which is resolved to be free can long be held in bondage against its will. And they will have no excuse for refusing to fulfil pledges because the Congress talks of independence.—"Hindu."

"That Black Scheme"

We are glad that Babu Rajendra Prasad has not dismissed the White Paper scheme of constitution without examination. While we do not share his opinion that it is at all practical politics to talk of an immediate and complete transfer to Indian ministers and legislatures of military defence, we agree with the substance of his criticism of that black scheme. It is notorious that we are not enamoured of it and that we would gladly do without it. We think we need not say more on this.—"Leader."

Mass Upheavals

Mass upheavals have a law of their own. There is an element of mysteriousness, an amount of inscrutability about them. It is not in the power of any person, however powerful, to create one at any and every moment. But judging from the experience of the past one may be confident of its return and of many returns of it. So let us not be despondent. Let us not lose heart. Let us wait patiently and prayerfully and utilise meanwhile our opportunities to the best advantage of the country.—"Forward."

Right Remedies

The two main causes of the present deplorable condition of the rural population are poverty and illiteracy and unless they are removed, it is impossible to effect any substantial improvement in the mode of living of India's teeming millions. It is not within the power of any one, however enthusiastic he may be about the matter, to improve the countryside or teach the villagers the requirements of sanitation, so long as the dense mist of ignorance is not dissipated. In order that this may be done, primary education must be made free and compulsory throughout the Province and every village should have a well-equipped school within easy distance. Nor can education by itself provide the people with the ordinary amenities of life. It is idle to talk of cleanliness or public sanitation to a person who has not enough to satisfy the pangs of hunger. It is a mockery to talk of a plan of rural reconstruction in relation to people who are worse fed, worse clothed and worse housed than even those Britishers who subsist on the public dole. What is primarily required, therefore, is that along with universal primary education there should be industrial reconstruction and a radical change in the land revenue system.—"Tribune."

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YOGA

MONTHLY & BOOKS

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

October 27.

British Commodore, Jones, Abadan.
Varsova, Durkee, Busrah.
Jalabala, Bhandara, Rangoon.
Vita, Denne, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

October 28.

City of Hereford, Conarey, Calcutta.
City of Perth, James, Calcutta.
Goldenfels, Schiemerm, Bhawnagar.

S.S. British Commodore:—The A P O Coy's steamer British Commodore, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. Varsova:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Jalabala:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalabala, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Vita:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi Mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Hereford:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Hereford, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S.S. City of Perth:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Perth, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Goldenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd., steamer Goldenfels, sailed yesterday for Bhawnagar, with a general and same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, October 27.

1 Chyebassa, 4022, Calcutta, 4-11, M M and Co.
5 India, 4077, Genoa, 31-10, L Triestino.
6 Goldenfels, 4703, Bhavnagar, 29-10, L Edwards, Ltd.
8 City of Paris, 6855, Karachi, 30-10, K. Nixon and Co.
11 California 9930, Glasgow, 1-11, Grahams T Co.
14 Karanja 4646 Durban, 31-10 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barpeta, 1892, Busra, 31-10, M M and Co.
4 Ellora, 2386, Karachi 26-10 M M & Co.
5 City of Hereford 3215, Calcutta 27-10, F F Campbell & Co.
12|13 Warfield, 3805, Rangoon, 30-10, M M and Co.
15 Hashemi 293, Malabar Coast 30-10, Hassam and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK

F Jalaputra, 3113 NF, NF, Scindia S N Co.
M Alavi 2161 Red Sea Ports 12-11 T Morrison and Co.
Q Akbar, 2479, Mauritius, N F T M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Ranpura 1|11, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 8-11, P & O S N Co.
Cathay, 8|11 P & O S N Co.
Burdwan, 8|11 P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India, 12|11 P & O S N Co.
Corfu, 15|11 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Mundra, 6-11, M. M. and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Tuscania 7-11, G T Co.
Clan Macbride 1|11 J F Co.
City of Simla 1|11 K N Co.
City of Venice 3|11 K N Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Ceylon 14-11, I Edwards Ltd.

FROM HULL.

Kioto 10-11 J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rabenfels 12-11, L Edwards Ltd.
Wartenfels 6-11, L Edwards Ltd.
Giekerk 17-11, L Edwards Ltd.
Sonnenfels 27-11, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia 31-10, M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

President Johnson, 1-11, F F Campbell and Co.
President Monroe, 15-11, F F Campbell and Co.
President Vanburen, 29-11, F F Campbell and Co.
Lindonbank 4-11 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Dalhart 8-11 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM KOBE.

Manju Maru 30|10 O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30-10, N Y Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru 18|11 N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 8-11 O S Kaisha.
Juyo Maru 23-11 O S Kaisha.
Comorin 2|11, P & O S N Co.
Clara Camur 26-10, L T Co.
Monioka Maru 19|11 N Y Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Mooltan 10-11 P & O S N Co.
Balarat 13-11 P & O S N Co

FROM DUBLIN.

Takliwa 3-11, M M and Co.
Kenya 17|11, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Comorin 3-11 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 10-11 P & O S N Co
Rajputana 17-11 P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britania, 29-10, G. T. Co.
California 1-11, Graham T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ranenfels, NF, L Edward Ltd.

FOR GENOA.

India 31-10 M Italiana.

FOR TRIESTE.

Clera Camus, N F L T Co.

FOR KOBE.

Alipore, N F P & O S N Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Barpeta 31-10, M M & Co.
Varsova 1-11, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kohinoor 2|11 T M & Co.
Chybassa, 4-11, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nizam, N F T M Co.
Warfield, 30-10, M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja 31|10 M M & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

Akbar NF T M Co.

FOR KARACHI

City of Paris 28-10 K N Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi N F, T M Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LANDING DATES.

S.S. California, 26-10-'34.
S.S. City of Perth (boats) 26-10-'34.
S.S. Strathaird (boats) 26-10-'34.
S.S. Irrawadi, 26-10-'34.
S.S. Kalavati, 26-10-'34.
S.S. Hashemi, 26-10-'34.
S.S. Shwedagon, 26-10-'34.
S.S. India, 26-10-'34.
S.S. Goldenfels, 27-10-'34.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, October 27.

S.S. California for Glasgow:—82 bags g. nut kernels F Gokalchand; 13 bales raw wool Meyer Nissim; 1400 bags g nut cakes and 1400 bags linseed cakes Strauss and Co; 21 bags wool raw R Virchand; 21 bales wool raw V Amersey.

S.S. Clara Camus for Trieste:—330 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 75 drums castor oil Gujerat Oil Mills.

For Venice:—220 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Piracus:—3420 bags linseed bold and 195 bags g. nut seed H Khiaram.

S.S. Goldenfels for Hamburg:—4000 packts. myrabollams K. Tricamji.

S.S. Ranenfels for Hamburg:—2 pots palma rosa oil and 62 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros; 602 bags linseed Strauss and Co; 3490 bags g. nut cakes H Rawji and Co.

For Antwerp:—4790 bags g. nut oil cakes H Rawji and Co; 100 bales cotton fly V P Muskai; 103 bales cotton raw Supt. Textile Products Ltd; 60 bags gum ghatty N Mulji and Co.

For Hamburg option Swedish Ports:— 4200 bags g. nut cakes Strauss and Co.

For Rotterdam:—35 bales akund cotton Supt. Textile Products Ltd; 134 bags gum karaya N Mulji and Co.

S.S. India for Genoa:—700 bales castor seed Kilachand Dev chand.

S.S. Alipore for Kobe:—403 bales cotton raw P Premji and Co; 300 bales cotton raw Breul and Co; 187 bales cotton raw N Nagshi and Co; 929 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 2000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.

For Osaka:—37 bags gum tragacauth N Mulji and Co.

S.S. Kohinoor for Colombo:—100 bales cotton raw Amersey and Sons.

S.S. Benfield for Tuticorin:—200 bales cotton Gill and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, October 27.

M.S. Alankerk from Hamburg, agents Lionel Edwards, Ltd:—107 casks Congo red colour; 81 cases bolts and nuts; 50 cases cut tacks; 66 drums caustic soda; 36 drums chloride of magnesium; 110 cases con spirits; 45 cases hardware; 40 bundles iron flanges; 46 bales mill boards; 220 drums dyes dry; 382 cases sewing machines; 80 cases wire netting; 46 cases batteries; 210 cases paper; 256 coils black iron wire; 50 bdls. German copper sheets; 53 cases chemicals; 20 cases camphor powder; 21 cases gaskets; 479 bundles iron tubes; 75 cases slate pencils; 20 cases envelopes; 20 cases tea machinery; 30 cases tinware; 50 cases gablong goods; 30 cases tannen; 23 cases belts fastners; 46 cases machy. about 1|4 h.p.; 10 cases tanne acid; 50 cases window glass; 50 drums bleaching powder; 40 cases trousering for natives; 50 cases school slates; 2137 coils iron wire; 1886 plates spelter; 100 cases whale oil; 25 bundles wire nails; 20 cases furniture; 20 cases cod liver oil; 200 cases petroleum stoves; 25 cases steel hinges.

From Bremen:—15 cases crusable; 15 cases iron ware; 452 bundles iron tubes; 584 cases empty glass bottles; 50 bags magnesium sulphate; 116 cases iron hinges; 32 bundles motor rubber covers; 140 cases bottled beer; 20 casks starch; 21 cases wire netting; 20 cases antimony salt; 18 cases sewing machine; 30 cases fish bolts and nuts; 30 cases amorees; 725 drums rosin; 200 tubes milano steel.

From Danzig:—249 bundles plywood.

From Antwerp:—69 bales paper; 8907 pieces M.S. joist; 180 cases panel pins; 24 cases hardware; 50 bags sulphate of aluminium; 28 cases ele., cables; 48 cases window glass; 563 cases dyes dry; 130 cases wire nails; 357 coils wire; 290 rolls galvanised wire strands; 2000 coils galvd. barbed wire; 785 bundles gas tubes; 2100 bundles M.S. round; 5157 bundles rods; 30 bales mill board; 300 cases chicory; 320 bags maize starch; 35 cases trousering for natives; 50 cases naptholene; 29 bales brown paper; 75 bags hinges; 30 casks nitrate of soda; 30 drums red lead; 34 drums litharge; 25 cases medicines; 16 coils acelate of lead; 100 cases naphtalene; 244 bundles channel bells; 1040 bdls gal. channels; 136 pkgs. steel hoops; 45 casks salicate of soda; 50 drums beer; 403 pieces angle bar; 289 bags fish bolts and nuts; 15 cases iron wares; 100 cases bicarbonate of ammonia.

From Rotterdam:—129 cases schnapps; 70 cases condensed milk; 1470 cases beer; 45 bags barley; 116 cases printing paper; 40 bags starch; 100 bags dextrine; 890 bags farina; 75 cases cheese; 96 cases ele. lamps; 75 bags sulphate of alumine; 1688 cases dyes dry; 430 cases dyes paste; 29 cases medicines; 95 cases brandy; 52 cases straw boards.

From Port Said:—100 bags almonds.

From Izmir:—500 bags almonds.

S.S. Mirzapore from Kobe, agents M. M. and Co:—16 cases woollen shirting; 77 cases cotton goods; 197 cases cotton and art. silk mixed shirting; 74 cases woollen cloth; 40 cases cotton velveteen; 89 cases glass ware; 96 cases green tea; 40 cases celluloide bangles; 40 cases cotton shirting; 53 cases cotton p. goods; 75 cases woollen p. goods; 49 cases printed shirting; 50 bags dried ginger; 21 cases furniture accessories; 24 cases nut buttons; 103 bales cotton ramnants; 26 cases cotton and rayon mixed ramnants; 15 cases art. silk yarn; 52 cases cotton hosiery; 30 cases brushes; 13 cases silk goods; 33 cases rayon cot. pieces; 10 cases cotton yarn; 300 cases porcelain ware; 36 cases matting; 20 cases fugs. silk.

From Osaka:—15 bales grey cotton yarn; 25 cases empty tea boxes; 12 cases hardware; 295 cases glass ware; 20 pcg. shawls; 20 cases cotton goods; 55 cases wire nails; 53 cases bicycle accessories; 105 cases rayon yarn; 15 cases playing cards; 43 cases cotton yarn; 32 bl. straw boards; 139 cases brass circles; 32 cases toys; 25 pkgs. crucible covers; 24 cases rubber balloons; 25 cases toilet goods; 25 cases earthen ware; 32 cases rubber mixed cotton cloth.

From Nagoya:—148 cases procelain; 405 cases procelain tiles; 45 cases wall clocks; 14 cases glazed tiles.

From Moji:—2040 bundles M.S. round bars.

From Shanghai:—13 bales raw silk; 50 cases antimony refined; 418 cases tea green; 211 bags green beens.

From Singapur:—21 cases rubber fittings; 22 slabs tin; 50 bags sago seed; 140 bags black pepper; 10 bags gum benjamin; 52 bags betel nuts; 209 bundles rattans.

A rousing send off was given to Lord Baden-Powell on his departure on the nine months' word tour as the Chief Scout "inter alia" to attend the Jamboree in Australia in December.

WHITE PAPER COMMITTEE'S REPORT

What Mr. Chamberlain Meant

(By Air Mail).

A resolution, seeking sanction for simultaneous publication in Great Britain and India of the report of the Joint Select Committee on the Government's White Paper proposals for Indian constitutional reform, will, it is understood, be among the first business to come before Parliament when it reassembles writes the Political Correspondence of the "Morning Post."

A special resolution will, it is thought, be necessary, since the report and minutes of the Committee will be Parliamentary documents.

The Committee gave final approval to its "majority report" last Friday, and adjourned sine die. A considerable amount of secretariat work remains to be done by the staff in preparing documents for the printers, and at least one more meeting of the Committee will be necessary to approve the arrangements made.

According to present arrangements, the documents will not be sent to India until the formal consent of Parliament has been obtained. It is, therefore, probable—as already stated in the "Morning Post"—that the date of publication will be early in the fourth week of November.

GOVERNMENT AND CHANGES.

Meanwhile, considerable interest has been aroused by the speech made by Mr. Neville Chamberlain—reported in Saturday's "Morning Post"—on the day the Joint Select Committee was concluding its work on the White Paper.

In this Mr. Chamberlain said that it was quite possible that the final conclusions on India would be so different from those contained in the White Paper that a new situation would have arisen.

It is regarded in well informed political circles as evident that Mr. Chamberlain had not in mind any changes made by the Select Committee. As the "Morning Post" has already pointed out, it is not believed that any change has been permitted by the Government majority on the Committee which would affect the basic structure of the White Paper scheme.

It is, therefore, presumed that Mr. Chamberlain was thinking of changes which might be made by the Government before formulating their final proposals. The first announcement of any such changes, it is presumed, would be made my Mr. Baldwin at his promised consultation with the Conservative Party.

Mr. Chamberlain's words are regarded as the more remarkable since it is known that a Bill, based on the White Paper proposals, is already in draft at the India Office.

UNRESTRAINED PROPAGANDA.

As the Select Committee approaches the end of its work, the propaganda of the less responsible White Paper supporters becomes increasingly unrestrained.

A remarkable example, in the form of a commentary on the Indian debate at the Bristol Conservative Party Conference, appears in the current issue of the weekly bulletin of the Union of Britain and India.

This commentary describes Sir Henry Page Croft's resolution—for which 49 per cent. of the Conference voted—as "crafty" and speak of "Sir Henry's campaign to undermine Mr. Baldwin's prestige."

It is difficult to see what suggestion underlies the following extract:

"Sir Henry had his finger on the pulse. He shelved his prepared list of speakers and put up the Duches of Atholl. Few could follow her speech, and delegates began to retire from the hall when she was allowed an extra five minutes. There was much stamping and laughter, and, in the hubbub, someone shouted 'Vote.' It was taken up, and Miss Evans, though she need not have accepted the closure, felt that there was sufficient support for a division, and so ruled. By a tiny majority Mr. Inskip's amendment was accepted."

These imputations by an outside organisation will be the more strongly resented by Conservatives since the Union of Britain and India claims to have the co-operation of the Central Office.

In fact, the Chairman called the Duchess of Atholl without reference to Sir Henry Page Croft, and had no option in accepting the closure, since it had been formally moved and upheld by a majority on a show of hands.

(Continued from Col. 7)

say MacDonald is perfectly aware of the attitude adopted by the Labour Party in 1921, when the Irish Free State Bill was under consideration. The Labour Party then admitted that it was not satisfied with the Bill, as produced by the Government, but it accepted to support it as a lesser evil. In the case of the forthcoming India Bill, the Labour Party will undoubtedly adopt similar attitude.

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DESCRIPTION OF PRIZE ARTICLES.

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(3) AMIN & Co.'s BHARAT BRAND Fountain Pen Inks, Writing and Stamping Inks.
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(6) ASSAR CHEMICAL WORKS' Eu-de-Cologne, Snow, Brilliantine, Brahmi, Norma-Balm, etc.
(7) GOLD FILLED LEATHER WORKS'. Suit case, Dressing case, Hold-all, Belt, etc.
(8) KAKA FIRE-WORKS FACTORY'S Swadeshi KAKA Electric Sparklers.
(9) Bombay Silk Mills'—Georgette, Sarees, Shirtings and Kerchiefs.
(10) Ajani's quality cutlery—Nut-crackers, pen-knives, Scissors, Razors, Socks, etc.
(11) Bengal Silk Emporium's Murshidabad Silk, Georgette, Sarees, and Kerchiefs, etc.
(12) Indian Silk Depot's Embroidered and Printed, Georgette, Silk Sarees.
(13) M. K. Chhibar & Sons Ltd.'s specially made princely Baby-car.
(14) Standard Chemical Pharmaceutical Co.'s Powerful, Infecticide-Kildeni.
(15) Golden Tobacco Co., Ville Parlewala's 16200 Indian Diamond Gold-Flake Cigarettes.

N.B.—For further particulars Ring up: 25925 or see Secretary.

Will Labour Support Govt. Of India Bill?

Will History Of 1921 In Case Of Ireland Repeat Itself In Case Of India In 1934?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Oct. 20.
(By Air Mail.)

For one reason, the Indian public ought to be grateful to the British Government for delaying the publication of the Joint Select Committee's Report, which is now reported to be ready. The campaign of hate and persecution carried on by the two sections of the Conservative party to upset the apple-cart of the White Paper scheme has reached a stage which provides plenty of mirth to the Indian community in England. After scrutinising the controversy carried on by Sir Henry Page-Croft, in the absence of his leader, Winston Churchill with the "Baldwinites, one does not fail to observe that the champion die-hard of the Conservative Party is helping India a good deal in exposing the hypocrisy of his Party leaders and that of the Press which is behind it.

In the past, when "The Times" had refused to take cognisance of correspondence sent to it for publication by leaders of Indian opinion, such as Poet Tagore, Sriniyasa Sastri, the late Annie Besant, there was not one Englishman in the Tory Party to reprimand the "Times" for being discourteous. However, this week it was left to Sir Henry Page-Croft to point out that its claim to fairness to its political opponents was unfounded. In the course of a letter to the Press, Sir Henry complains that "The Times" refused to publish a letter from him in reply to the paper's comments on his anti-White Paper activities, in spite of the fact that Sir Henry had suggested that "when a great journal claiming to represent national opinion and to hold the scales evenly on a great issue, publishes a leading article attacking a public man, the person assailed by name has always been regarded as having the indubitable right to reply."

SIR H. PAGE-CROFT'S SURPRISE

Sir Henry was further exasperated because to his surprise he found that "The Times" had space in a most prominent position to publish a personal letter from himself, intended for a colleague and friend, together with comments from another Tory M.P., supporter of the White Paper, to the effect that his communication was "an attempt to stir up prejudice and instigate propaganda." As it was known later on, Sir Henry's letter was intended to a person other than the one who forwarded it to "The Times," although it was sent through error to the latter.

What Sir Henry points out with regard to the attitude of "The Times" is true of all other newspapers. Each one is absorbed in waging a war to death towards its opponent. The present agitation long before the findings of the Joint Select Committee are available in support thereof and against them, is in striking contrast to the agitation that was available at the time of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Bill. At that time, the Coalition Government was at the height of its glory. Today the "National Government" of Britain, which really speaking is a counterpart of a Coalition Government is at the height of its decay. This accounts for the severe criticism of the Government and of the different Ministers on the Indian issue.

FORGETFULNESS OF BRITISHERS

But apart from the Conservative movement, there is also the Labour Party Movement whose activities deserve consideration. In the midst of Baldwin versus Churchill fight the British public seem to forget that the Labour Party will have to accept its share in formulating a new constitution for India. On the Joint Select Committee, it has four of its members, three of whom are in the House of Commons, Lord Snell being in the Upper House. Though there is an indication from all sides that the Conservative Party is divided over the White Paper scheme, and consequently, will be divided over the Joint Select Committee's report, there is so far no indication as to the precise attitude of the Labour Party. But judging by the past activities of the four Labour members who are on the Joint Committee, it may be presumed that they would propose to go half way in meeting the Indian wishes as well as satisfying the Conservative Party. I understand this attitude of mind of the four Labour members of the Committee will inevitably be reflected in the Report of the Committee.

According to a prominent member of the Labour Party, Lord Snell, Major Attlee, Mr. Seymour Cocks, and Mr. Morgan Jones, are prepared to support the Joint Manifesto submitted to the third Round Table Conference by all the Indian delegates except one. This they must have done by offering an alternative Report to the Chairman of the Joint Select Committee who had drafted the majority report, which had the backing of all the Conservatives. But since the Labour Report, has no chance of being accepted as an alternative Report, their findings will be incorporated in the report as part of the proceedings of the Committee. This in other words, would mean the Minority Report of the Labour members.

STRONGEST SAFEGUARDS

I understand that the supporters of the White Paper scheme with additional safeguards will not be frightened by this minority report of the Labour members. The fact of the matter is the signature of Major Attlee to this Report is in itself the strongest safeguards that could ever be had in protecting the White Paper scheme even from a Labour point of view. Naturally, the Government members will welcome with great enthusiasm the Labour Minority Report to frighten the die-hard Tories belonging to Churchill, Page-Croft and Co., as was done by Mr. Neville Chamberlain only last week.

The supporters of the White Paper from within the Conservative Party will make a bogey of the Labour minority report as a Bolshevik scheme of reforms for India and thus obtain the votes of the Conservative M.P.s when the Second Reading of the India Bill takes place.

At the same time, the production of a Minority Report is likely to throw the Labour M. Ps in a quandary. They will be on the horns of a dilemma when the Reforms Bill is under the House of Commons fire. Their four members having signed a minority report, it will be inconsistent on their part to support the Second Reading of the Government Bill. If they did that, they would be disowning their own parliamentary colleagues. On the other hand, if they refused to support the Government Bill, they will play in the hands of the Tory diehards who are anxious to defeat the Government. Obviously, judging from its past record, the Labour Party in the House of Commons will finally rally round the Government, as against its own approach for the solution of the Indian problem.

GOOD COMES OUT OF EVIL?

As matters stand, the opposition of the Tory Die-hards on the one hand and the opposition of the Labour Party on the other is going to benefit the Government, in pursuing its own course, and finally succeed in adopting the kind of India Bill which it is visualising. More than Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Ram-

(Continued In Col 4)

AMERICAN COTTON MERCHANT OUT OF BUSINESS

New York Contract Cheaper Than Cotton

SHORT COVERING AND MILL SUPPORT IN BOMBAY

Bombay, Oct. 25.

That the Government was there to aid them and not to run their business was the not very convincing assurance given, on Tuesday last, to a record attendance at the American Bankers' convention, stated Messrs. Langley and Co.

So far as we remember the Bankers' stock in trade is currency and credit, both highly sensitive to the acts of a Government which, a week ago, was stated to be moving cautiously to the right despite the fact that for reasons diplomatic and otherwise it occasionally faced left. Contortionist policies are not, we think, usually conducive to the restoration of confidence.

In cotton the U. S. Government have done their best to put the American cotton merchant out of business. Regardless of conditions in world markets, they receive at 12 cents cotton which would normally be bought by the merchant and hedged. Backed by the U. S. Treasury, the U. S. Government is now the biggest cotton firm in the world.

RESULT OF POLICY.

And what is the result of this policy? Looking at it from the viewpoint of the American cotton markets it seems to us that, in New York, nears are pegged at 12 cents. Already the contract is cheaper than cotton. Should Decembers go under 12 cents the contract becomes much cheaper cotton. But there is nothing to prevent distants sagging in the absence of a satisfactory offtake. And, if the premiums for distants go how will the merchant hedge who buys the near contract because it is cheaper than cotton in the interior and in due course takes up cotton on docket. He cannot sell the cotton outside America —or at least it is becoming increasingly difficult to sell American cotton outside America because the American price is too high relative to other cottons in world markets. And the domestic spinner says he cannot pay the present high basis. It looks to us like a jam. And a jam for which a solution will have to be found. Either the A.A.A. must allow American cotton to fall to a competitive level with outside growths or decide permanently to withdraw from the export market.

LOW LEVEL.

Months ago it was said that the stocks of American cotton abroad were dangerously low. Why dangerously low? We, in India, if pressed and the farmer is directed intelligently, can supply cotton for use in 6s to 40s counts. Where India leaves off Egypt can begin. And Germany who cannot get exchange to buy cotton has rediscovered a synthetic fibre. Necessity, one has often heard, is the mother of invention. And so it is.

If America keeps the price of her cotton too long at an artificial level the textile industry in other parts of the world will not find it too difficult to discover alternatives.

As, in a normal year with a normal crop, approximately 50 per cent of the American crop is exported it is a big sacrifice for America to deny herself an export trade in cotton. The solution would seem to lie in the direction of an export bonus. That would upset the apple cart of outside growths. We need not enlarge on the point but any trader in outside growths cannot afford to neglect the possibility. The speculator and straddle enthusiast can, presumably, take care of themselves.

An export bonus would, of course, cost money. That is a comforting thought because, in spite of those easily acquired profits in gold, one cannot help thinking that there must be a day of reckoning. It is so in personal finance. National finance, one admits, is more flexible. But there must be a point of contact somewhere.

Meanwhile, we are, at the time of writing, without news of Mr. Roosevelt's speech to the Bankers yesterday. Most likely he faced the right while looking occasionally to the left, for reasons diplomatic and otherwise.

We favour picking up American contracts in easy markets.

LOCAL SITUATION.

In spite of an absence of any unanimity of enthusiasm among shippers about the Bombay futures market, prices have remained very steady. Short covering and the increasing of commitments by those already long have been dominant factors.

There is talk of tightening up the Broach contract. We have views on that subject but this is not the place to express them. But the enthusiasts —we do not say whether they are right or wrong—appear to forget that it is impossible to change the conditions of a contract already current. That happens to be a fact.

Meanwhile, there has been a steady export inquiry both from the Far East and Europe. Japan and China have taken fair quantities of old crop Oomras, while Japan, in addition, has bought new crop. On the Continent, Italy has been the most active buyer, requirements all being for prompt shipment. Lancashire is still interested in staple cotton but appears to be more hesitant on the recent rise in basis.

Weather reports, except for a shortage of rain in Kathiawar, Gujarat and parts of Khandeish have been satisfactory.

The all India acreage official figure at 20,365,000 shows only a 3 per cent increase as compared with the corresponding forecast (revised) last year. There is no evidence of advantage being taken in this country of the American subsidy.

The market has recently gone rather long. On any shakeout we advise purchases.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 27.

	To-Day's Price.
December	12 23
January	12 25
March	12 27
May	12 34
July	12 40
Middling Spot	12.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 27.

December	12 25
January	12 23
March	12 31
Middling Spot	12.55
New York, 10-55 a.m.	
December	.....
January	.....
March	.....
December	.....
January	.....
March	.....
Noon Call.	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct 27.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	25,000
Day's exports to Great Britan	4,000
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

October 1934		6.74
November 1934		6.72
December 1934		6 71
January 1935	6.67	6.69
February 1935		6.67
March 1935	6.63	6.65
April 1935		6 63
May 1935		6.61
June 1935		6.59
July 1935		6.67
August 1935		6 53
September 1935		6.49
October 1935		6.45
Middling Spot		6.97

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

SAKELLARIDIS.	
October 1934	8.04
November 1934	8.04
December 1934	8.07
January 1935	8.10
March 1935	8 15
May 1935	8.20
July 1935	8.23
F.G.F. Spot	8.33

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

BROACH.	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.15
Fine (Good Staple)	5.30
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.45
C. P.	
OOMRA.	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.01
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.16
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.31
BENGAL.	
Good	3.20
Fine	3.30
Superfine	3.40
SCINDE.	
Good	3.35
Fine	3.45
Superfine	3.55

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 27.

Silver—Business small.	
Spot	23-3/4
Forward	23-7/8
Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7-0-5-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 27.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate	Unchanged
Bank Bills 6 months market rate	Unchanged
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	Unchanged
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate	Unchanged
Interest Day to Day Loan	Unchanged
Interest 7 Days' market Loan	Unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 27.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.33-1/2
Amsterdam	7.32-1/2
Brussels	21.26
Madrid	36.31
Milan	57.96
Berne	15.21-1/2
Paris	75.28
Prague	118.68
T T London and New York Closing Cross rate	4.96-3/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 27.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels	21/ Oct/Nov. sellers
Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels	21/9 Oct/Nov. sellers
Wheat South Australian Parcels	24/9 Oct/Nov. sellers

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Excess Of Dutch Shipments

LONDON, Oct. 10

Messrs. Symington & Wilson have issued the folowing weekly report:—

In our last Report we referred to a weaker tone which in evidence last Wednesday. The Market was firmer on Thursday but eased off again on Friday on the message from The Hague referred to below. The tone on Saturday and Monday was slightly steadier. On Tuesday in sympathy with a fall in Singapore prices here turned sightly easier. Both in Singapore and New York prices fell heavily yesterday but in each case there was at the lower level buyers seem to be in each case there was some recovery before the close with the result that this morning the tone here is about steady at the decline and at the lower level buyers seem to be taking rather more interest.

The immediate future course of prices would seem to depend almost entirely on whether the liquidation which has been going on in America has come to an end or not. From what we can learn the American public have not been taking any interest in Rubber for some considerable time. One or two large operators have had heavy commitments in Rubber and other commodities as well as on Wall Street and have held on in the hope that a general inflation of currency in the U. S. A. would bring about an all round rise in values. Some of these larger holdings have been in the process of liquidation during the last fourteen days. It is difficult to gauge whether the liquidation is finished or not but with values a cent lower than they were a week ago holders may consider that it is less worth while to sell. In America as here it must be realised that a definite scheme of control is in evidence and that the price will not be allowed to sink to levels much under those ruling at the moment.

The highest price for Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot during the period under review was 7d done on Thursday and the lowest 6-3d, done yesterday and again to-day. On the week prices show a decline of 1/16d. to 1/8d. per lb.

A Reuter telegram from The Hague came through on Friday, 5th October, reading as follows:

"During the course of an interview with the press, the Director of the Economic Department of the Dutch Government intimated that the present price for estate Rubber was satisfactory. He added that in his opinion the British Rubber Industry's idea of a price of nine pence per lb. would stimulate production in areas where restriction is not in force and would also lead to an increased output of reclaimed and synthetic Rubber."

This was followed by a further message which came to hand just as the Market was closing on Saturday reading as follows:—

"Certain inferances drawn by Dutch Rubber circles from yesterday's statement by the Director of the Economic Department have been followed by an intimation from the same source that his remarks were not intended to convey the impression that a restriction of Rubber output by 30 per cent was sufficient."

Friday's message naturally had a depressing effect on a market which was already in a rather wavering condition and Saturday's message was construed as reassuring. We have given both messages in full as they were widely quoted in the press. They can however only be regarded as a personal expression of opinion and in no way as official pronouncements. A continuation of the exportable percentage at 70 per cent. in the New Year would seem to be the indicated procedure in view of the existing and still growing stocks.

Since the issue of our last Report the Malayan Information Agency have issued the figures of imports for the month of September which amount to a total of 17,889 tons which deducted from the figure of gross exports given in our last Report, namely 61,051 tons, leaves a total of 43,162 tons as the nett shipments of Malayan produce. This is an increase of about 8,400 tons on the August figure and is in round figures 5,400 tons in excess of the Malayan quota for the month of September and reduces by that amount the lag of shipments behind the permissible export quota.

The detailed figures of shipments from the Dutch East Indies for September are not yet to hand but a statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics in Batavia gives the information that Estate shipments at the end of September were 21,000 tons behind quota while Native shipments were 14,200 tons in excess of quota, giving a nett shortage on quota of 6,800 tons.

We consider ourselves that too much attention is given in the press and elsewhere to the excess of Dutch Native shipments over the published quota. The really important fact is that the Dutch Government have undertaken that during the period of control total exports from the Dutch East Indies shall not exceed the permitted exportable quota. The ratio between the Estate and Native Rubber is fixed in the Dutch East Indies and is in entirely internal matter. We believe ourselves that the Dutch Government will in fact implement their bargain. Should this necessitate an alteration of their internal ratio that is purely a matter for themselves.

In our Report of 5th September we calculated the carry over of Malayan shipments for the first three months to amount to 29,000 tons. This is now reduced to 23,600 tons. The Ceylon carry over we calculated at 6,400 tons which is now reduced to 5,700 tons. On the other hand we calculated the Dutch East Indies cary over at 4,600 tons which is now increased on the Batavia figures to 6,800 tons.

The closing price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot in New York yesterday was 13-5/16 cents buyers (flat parity 6-1/2d. at exchange 4.92-1/2) showing a decline of 1-1/16 cents on the week. The closing prices for Rubber on the Commodity Exchange yesterday were—October 13.46 (last week 14.46), December 13.69 (14.70), January 13.80 (14.80) March 14.06 (15.09), May 14.28 (15.35) July 14.52 (15.53) and September 14.76 (15.82).

STOCK.—The following figures give the movements of Rubber in the United Kingdom for last week, and for the corresponding week twelve months ago:—

Week ended 6th October, 1934—London: Landed 2,319 tons; Delivered 1,077 tons; Stock 57,272 tons.

Liverpool: Landed 81 tons; Delivered 2,614; Stock 54,944 tons.

Total Landed 2,400 tons; Delivered 3,691 tons; Stock 112,216 tons.

Week ended 7th October 1933—London: Landed 609 tons; Delivered 895 tons; Stock 33,935 tons.

Liverpool: Landed 55 tons. Delivered 1,320 tons; Stock 54,839 tons.

Total Landed 664 tons; Delivered 2,215 tons; Stock 93,834 tons.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Rapid Rise In Silver

Messrs. Samuel Montagu have issued the following report dated London, Oct. 10:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £191,909,743 on the 3rd instant as compared with £191,886,073 on the previous Wednesday.

During the week the Bank announced the purchase of £28,803 in bar gold.

With a further appreciation of the gold currencies in terms of sterling, the price of gold continued to advance and new high records have been established during the week under review, the highest being 142s. 9d. the quotation of yesterday.

In the open market moderate amounts were available and the demand was keen, general buying maintaining prices at a considerable premium over the gold exchange parities.

Quotations during the week:—

	per ounce fine.	Equivalent value of £ sterling.
Oct. 4th	142s./1d	11s/11.50d
Oct. 5th	142s/4d	11s/11.66d
Oct. 6th	142s/3d	11s/11.33d
Oct. 8th	142s/6d	11s/11.08d
Oct. 9th	142s/9d	11s/10/83d
Oct. 10th	142s/6d	11s/11.08d
Average	142s/4.83d	11s/11.18d

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 1st instant to mid-day on the 8th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
France	37,440
Switzerland	28,495
Netherlands	95,388
Iraq	12,055
British West Africa	156,037
British South Africa	1,119,637
British India	88,810
Hongkong	141,385
Australia	62,414
New Zealand	518,000
Canada	333,803
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	14,157
Venezuela	16,348
Argentine Republic	9,403
Other Countries	25,252
	2,658,624

EXPORTS.

	£
France	137,389
Switzerland	6,865
Netherlands	26,460
Belgium	16,800
	189,514

The s.s. "Viceroy of India" which sailed from Bombay on the 6th instant carries gold to the value of about £575,000 of which £327,000 is consigned to London and £248,000 to New York.

SILVER.

The market has been very active during the past week, and prices advanced rapidly.

There was a rise of 1/4d on the 8th instant followed yesterday by a further rise of 3/8d which carried quotations to 23.1/4d for cash and 23.3/8d for two months delivery; to-day, prices again advanced, cash being quoted at 23.3/8d and two months at 23.7/16d the highest since September 1929.

America has been a buyer, but the strength was caused largely by demand from the Indian Bazaars. The weakness of sterling has again been a factor, besides which the market found that sellers were inclined to hold back.

There has been buying on China account, as well as sales from the same quarter; speculators have given good support, but there was some profit-taking at the advance in prices.

The following were the United imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 1st instant to mid-day on the 8th instant;—

IMPORTS.

	£
China	3,602,467
Japan	35,275
U. S. A.	6,226
New Zealand	14,000
Fiji Islands	9,600
Belgium	9,020
France	6,389
Bulgaria	3,959
Argentine Republic	3,346
Other Countries	6,894
	9,698,678

EXPORTS.

	£
U. S. A.	205,350
French Possessions in India	4,000
Netherlands	16,320
Belgium	3,154
Austria	3,000
Other Countries	5,950
	237,774

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

	Bar Silver per oz. std. Cash delivery.	Two months delivery.
Oct. 4th	22.1/2d	22.5/8d
Oct. 5th	22.5/8d	22.3/4d
Oct. 6th	22.5/8d	22.3/4d
Oct. 8th	22.7/8d	23d
Oct. 9th	23.1/4d	23.3/8d
Oct. 10th	23.3/8d	23.7/16d
Average	22,875d	22990d

IN NEW YORK.

	(per ounce .999 fine)
Oct. 3rd	50.1/4 cents.
Oct. 4th	50.1/4 cents.
Oct. 5th	50.3/8 cents.
Oct. 6th	50.1/4 cents.
Oct. 8th	50.5/8 cents.
Oct. 9th	51. cents.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 4th instant to the 10th instant was 4.93.3/8 dols. and the lowest 4.89 dols.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 6th instant consisted of about 50,500,000 ounces in sycee, 333,000,000 dollars and 34,600,000 ounces in bar silver as compared with about 52,700,000 ounces in sycee, 337,000,000 dollars and 33,900,000 ounces in bar silver on the 29th ultimo.

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 27.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton £9-11-3 Oct/Nov. sellers

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton £10-15-0 Oct/Nov. sellers

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton £10-17-6 Oct/Nov. sellers

Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Cong's) C.I.F. ton £10-5-0 Oct/Nov. sellers

Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton £10-2-6 Oct/Nov. sellers

Cottonseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton No Offers

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 17/9 Nov. sellers

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 18/4-1/2 May/Aug. paid

Smoked sheet standard Ribbed per lb. 6-3/4 sellers

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 27.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt 5/10-1/2 Oct/Nov. Nominal

C. & F. Bombay per cwt 5/7-1/2 Oct/Nov. Sellesr.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt 5/7-1/2 Oct/Nov. Sellers

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Oct. 27.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/4

WORLD TRADE AND PRICE MOVEMENTS

Activity In Building Trade

GENEVA, Oct. 4. (By Mail).

The Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations, which has just been published gives in addition to its usual tables of statistics, information concerning the movement of wholesale prices and cost of living and activity in the building trade.

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE.

Wholesale prices expressed in national currencies have moved very differently during the crisis according to the economic structure of the various countries and the currency and commercial policies adopted by them. If their movement since 1931, when the United Kingdom and other countries went off the gold standard, is studied, it will be noticed that the general downward trend which had previously become apparent continued almost uninterruptedly in the countries which have maintained the gold standard. In comparison with September, 1931, the decline is now 22 per cent. in France and Poland, 21 per cent. in Belgium, 17 per cent. in Italy, 16 per cent. in the Netherlands in that country the fall amounted to 22 per cent. in March 1933, and was only 13 per cent. by February 1934 and 15 per cent. in Switzerland. In China, a silver currency country, it amounted to 23 per cent.; in Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Estonia and Czechoslovakia, in which countries a control of foreign exchange is in operation, the fall is now equivalent to 12, 17, 14, 8 and 4 per cent respectively; moreover, it should be noted that in these latter countries prices have shown a distinct tendency to rise since the end of 1933 or the beginning of 1934. The same applies since February 1933, to the United States and since April 1933, to Germany where the lowest level was equivalent to a fall of 16 per cent. compared with September 1931, while at present the rise amounts to 5 per cent. in the United States and the fall is only 8 per cent. in Germany. Of the countries whose currency has depreciated since 1931 or 1932, the price indices in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Canada and Australia show a certain degree of stability and since 1934 a slight tendency to rise. Prices in India and in New Zealand keep more or less stable, while they rose considerably in Japan, Greece and Chili until the beginning of 1933, experiencing a slight fall subsequently; compared to September 1931, the rise amounts to 16, 38, and 141 per cent. respectively. In Denmark the tendency is to rise almost continuously and prices now show an increase of 23 per cent.

However dispersed and varied may be the movements of wholesale prices expressed in the national currencies of the different countries, the price indices expressed in gold value have shown an almost constant tendency to fall. This movement continues still in a rather irregular but almost uninterrupted manner.

GOLD PRICES.

The result of this fall in gold prices and of the seasonal tendency in many countries is that the gold value of world trade reached its lowest point on July 1934 since the beginning of the depression: it amounts only to 31.5 per cent. of the average value for 1929. In comparison with July 1933, the value of world imports has decreased by 8 per cent. and that of exports by 7 per cent. On the other hand, the volume of the international exchange of commodities during the first two quarters of 1934 appears to have increased slightly as compared with the same period of the previous year.

BUILDING ACTIVITY.

A new table shows that building activity increased considerably in 1934 in comparison with 1933 in the Union of South Africa, Germany, Chili, Italy, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. It remained practically stationary in Canada and the United States (where the building of houses not for dwelling purposes is on the increase) while it has decreased in Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

viewing the actual work of the committee, it will survey various aspects of the problem of the use of Indian cotton, and the committee would be greatly assisted by criticisms, comments, and suggestions from firms who may have handled products made of Indian cotton at any stage, from the yarn to be finished piece-goods. It is hoped to make the report a publication which will be of practical interest and value to every section of the trade, and the committee appeals to the trade at large for collaboration.

BETTER INDIAN COTTON

Lancashire Tests Reveal Very Favourable Results

The Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, which was constituted by the Government after the Ottawa Conference to encourage the use of Indian cotton in Lancashire mills, held a meeting at the offices of the British Cotton Growing Association in Manchester, in mail week, writes the "Manchester Guardian."

Sir Richard Jackson, who presided, said that for some time past the committee had been in touch with certain private interests in India who had expressed a willingness to experiment with improved ginning methods, the object of which was to secure a higher degree of cleanness in the baled cotton. Some of the cotton so treated had been received by the committee a little while ago, and had been subjected to actual spinning tests in Lancashire. The results of these tests were extremely favourable. He hoped and believed that these results would encourage further progress in India along the same lines, and that spinners in Lancashire would welcome supplies of cotton ginned by the improved methods.

The committee agreed that this was a valuable line of activity, and decided to continue to encourage and assist it in every possible way.

B.I.F. EXHIBIT

Arrangements for the exhibit which the committee is organising as part of the Textiles Exhibition at the British Industries Fair next February were reviewed. It is believed that the exhibit will fulfil a very useful purpose in demonstrating the suitability of Indian cotton of various types for an ever-growing range of finished products. It will be a comprehensive one, and the committee intends to arrange for the presence of competent experts to assist both producers and buyers who may visit the fair and wish to make inquiries regarding the use of Indian cotton.

Mr. H. C. Short, who was recently appointed to the position of Lancashire Indian Cotton Commissioner, which was rendered vacant by the death of Mr. R. Fleming earlier in the year, attended the meeting for a final consultation with the committee before his departure for India on October 26. Mr. Short has spent several weeks renewing former contacts with all branches of Lanchashire industry, and making fresh contacts. He reported to the committee on the results of this work, and said that all his conversations in Lancashire left him with the feeling that the movement to increase the use of Indian cotton was being taken up on all hands with practical interest, and a thorough realisation of its importance in the general economic relations between Lancashire and India.

Mr. Short indicated that as soon as he arrived in India he would place himself in touch with the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the East India Cotton Association, and would actively pursue the work which the committee felt it so necessary to encourage in India as a corollary of the work the committee was doing at the Lancashire end.

The committee gave Mr. Short their good wishes for a successful trip to India. Before sailing, Mr. Short will have interviews with the Board of Trade and the India Office, and other authorities in London who are co-operating in the movement.

LIST OF USERS.

The chairman drew attention to the fact that it was now some months since the committee had issued to the trade at large the last list of spinners using Indian cotton and manufacturers using yarns made from Indian cotton. Since that time, thanks to the efforts of the committee, numbers of other spinners and manufacturers, he said, had begun to show an interest in Indian cotton, and he therefore proposed that a revised list should be prepared for circulation in the near future.

The committee expressed a hope that all firms who wish their names to appear upon these lists, and especially those who have not appeared in earlier lists, will communicate with the secretary. Although careful inquiries will be made through the usual channels, it is difficult, if not impossible, to compile a complete list unless those concerned volunteer information.

The committee also discussed preliminary drafts for the first annual report, which it is hoped will be published towards the end of the year. In addition to re-

(Continued on Col. 6.)

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BOMBAY MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1934

Gandhi Day In Subjects Committee

MAHATMA'S FIRST VOTE FOR THE SESSION!

Next Congress Will Meet At Lucknow

Mahatma Gandhi's motion approving the Select Committee's proposals regarding constitutional changes was passed by the Subjects Committee unanimously.

Gandhiji registered his vote for the first time during the present Session of the Congress and perhaps for the last time before his retirement, when he voted against Mr. C. Rajagopalacharlar's amendment, leaving it open to the rural areas to accept the single transferable vote system or not, according as they have three-fourths majority for or against it. Gandhiji's vote caused cheers.

He said: "I must stand by the report of my committee".

Mr. Rajagopalacharlar's amendment was rejected. Finally the Sub-Committees report whose adoption was moved by Gandhiji was carried unanimously amidst cheers.

When the Subjects Committee re-assembled on Sunday morning, Babu Rajendra Prasad announced that the Sub-Committee appointed by the Subjects Committee on Saturday to consider the amendments to the Constitution and report, had met and deliberated over the amendments and had come to an unanimous conclusion. The report was being typed and would be placed before the House within half an hour.

When the typed copies of the Report came, Mahatma Gandhi formally moving for the acceptance of the Report stated that the Sub-Committee met on Saturday from 2 to 9 p.m., and had prepared their report. He himself sat up till 1 a.m. and Mr. Kishorilal sat up the whole night drafting the Report. After Kishorilal had drafted the report, Messrs Munshi and Bhulabhai Desai sat over it and gave the legal touches to it. The speaker said that he did not want anything to be hurried, so that they might not think of an after-math change which would have to be incorporated into the report. The members of the Sub-Committee sat with the determination of bringing out a unanimous report and considered all the recommendations of the Working Committee.

At this stage, the loud speakers failed and it was stated that it was due to the current having been switched off.

CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION.

After the current was restored, Mahatma Gandhi explained the changes that had been made in the constitution. It had been suggested several times that the name of the United Provinces should be changed to Hind and the name of C.P. (Hindi) as Mahakoshal. The speaker had not the courage himself to suggest the change, but since some of the members of the Sub-Committee suggested the change, he accepted it.

The Committee also had made a slight verbal change in article 5 of the constitution. In that article, the word "officer" had been restored. Another important clause which had been added at the suggestion of some of the members, whose point the speaker appreciated very much was regarding no member of the Congress being a member of any communal or anti-national organisation. There was some reluctance on the part of some of the members to introduce this clause, but the Opposition was borne down and the clause was accepted.

CONGRESS DELEGATION.

Then regarding the reduction in the Congress delegation, the original proposition of Gandhiji wanted that there should be only 1,000 delegates and they themselves formed the All-India Congress Committee, but it had been suggested by some of the members that the number of delegates should be 2,000, each delegate 500 Congressmen instead of a 1,000, as suggested originally. The delegates from the urban constituencies shall in no case be more than 500, while the rural delegation should not be more than 1,485.

For the benefit of many minorities, it had been suggested that there should be multiple constituencies, each constituency consisting of at least 5 members. The election should take place under the single transferable vote system. This was an intricate subject to understand said Gandhiji, but the system would make it physically impossible, to have a constituency of less than five members.

Gandhiji explained in detail the system of the single transferable vote and multiple constituency. The idea was to make the position of the minorities secure.

SOCIALIST DEMAND.

The above clause has had a very chequered career and all the legal talents had tried to get the clause out of the constitution. It was stated to be an iron clause. The Socialists insisted that the single transferable vote system should be incorporated into the constitution. Others on the Committee did not mind the suggestion. They were not afraid of it. And there was nothing wrong in accepting it.

TRIBUTE TO BOMBAY

Gandhiji continuing said that he would like the house to discuss it without loss of time and accept it as a whole even though the accepance might be done reluctantly. There could be little ado or difficulty for the Committee to accept the Report which had amended the amendments. The number of delegates allotted to the provinces looked ugly, though it did not read ugly. Bombay had been given the right to send in 21 delegates. This was in recognition of the importance of the city and the part it had taken in the political fight. Including the All-India Congress Committee members to-day, Bombay was sending 30 delegates to the Congress and that number had been reduced to 21. This was not according to the population system. Bombay had been a veritable gold mine for developing the political conscience of the Country. It was only for Bombay that this rare honour had been conferred. According to the system laid down under the constitution, Bombay would be entitled to send in only 6½ delegates.

A. I. C. C. CHANGES

Continuing Gandhiji said that the A.I.C.C. would consist of 165 members as suggested by the Sub Committee instead of the present 350. This was in the proportion of one A.I.C.C member for every twelve delegates. This would be nearly half of the present number. According to Gandhiji, it was not a bad change. The A.I.C.C became a still more business like and responsible body. Instead of the suggested A I C C of 1000 members, the A I C C had been reduced to 165. This was done at the suggestion of many friends on the committee who wanted that there should be an intermediary body between the Congress and the Working Committee. It has also been laid down that no person can get into the A.I.C.C from any other province than his own. If a province does not produce the requisite number of members either on the All-India Congress Committee of the Congress delegates, then that province goes only with that number and nothing more. Each province will send at least ten delegates to the Congress. The new changes had not been thrust on the speaker.

ANACHRONISM MUST GO

Then Gandhiji referred to the election of the President. He said that since Nagpur he did not like the idea, and it had been decided by the Sub-Committee that the President should be elected by the delegates of the provinces who will send in their recommendations to the Working Committee, who after receiving all the recommendations, will declare the president of the year. The present system of the Reception Committee electing the President was not understandable. What had the Reception Committee to do with the President of the Congress, while the delegates with whom the President had to confer and decide the future work of the Congress were imposed with a president about whose selection they had nothing to do. This sort of anachronism ought to go and that is why the Sub Committee had decided that the delegates from the provinces should elect their president. The same meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee will elect their nominees on the All-India Congress Committee. The P C C will elect delegates also their quota of delegates less the number of the A I C C members who 'ipso facto' become delegates also. The work of the P C C would be to carry out the programme and policy laid down by the Congress.

WATCHDOG OF CONGRESS

Gandhiji also discussed the powers of the Working Committee and stated that it was for the Working Committee to carry out the policy and programme enunciated by the Congress. But it was the work of the Working Committee to interpret the decisions of the Congress. The instance of the resu-

(Continued on page 10.)

Gandhiji proceeding to his "hut" after the Subjects Committee deliberations.

An inside view of the pandal of the Congress

NEXT CONGRESS AT LUCKNOW

The next Session of the Congress will be held in February 1936 at Lucknow.—A.P.

Invitation From Delhi, U. P. And Maharashtra

Professor Indra informs the Associated Press that the next Congress session has been invited to Delhi Province to be held in Meerut which is in Delhi Province. Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant has also invited the session to the United Provinces to be held at Lucknow, while Maharastra has put in its application for Sholapur. Now that the constitutional changes do not eliminate the demonstration aspect of the Congress session, it is likely that the next session will be held in a big town.

However, there are some leaders who still think that a beginning should be made by holding the session in the rural area or at least by holding A I C C meetings in rural areas. —A. P.

BAN ON VIDYAPITH LIFTED

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 28.

The Government of Bombay have passed orders declaring the Gujarat Vidyapith founded by Gandhiji to be lawful.

It was declared unlawful in the beginning of 1932 along with the Congress organizations.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL FOR ALMORA JAIL

BAMRAULI, October 27.

Fundit Jawaharlal Nehru has been transferred to Almora Jail and left by the mail this morning.—A. P.

WORKERS' DEMONSTRATION AT ABDUL GAFFAR NAGAR

Rajen Babu Assures Consideration Of Labour Demands By Congress

Peaceful demonstrations by the Workers were held in the Congress Pandal on Sunday morning, when under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Trade Union Congress, 2,000 workers marched into the Abdul Ghaffar Nagar and held a meeting when Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sjt. Bulabhai J. Desai and K. F. Nariman were present.

The workers carried "red" banners and raised labour slogans as they marched in procession through the Nagar and finally they took their seats in the enclosure in the morning sun.

Within a few minutes, Babu Rajendra Prasad, who was then presiding over the Subjects Committee came to the main pandal and was cheered by the workers.

After the Labour leaders were formally introduced to the Congress President, Rajen Babu addressed the gathering of workers.

It was a pleasure to be able to address the workers, observed the speaker. When the deputation of Trade Unionists met him, he told them that he would not only attend the workers' meeting, but would welcome them.

He was sorry that in the Congress pandal, there was no protection from the sun.

CONGRESS FOR MASSES.

He assured the workers that the Congress was for the uplift of the masses, and it continued to be so. It was the organisation of the masses. The Indian National Congress was always ready to serve the cause of the masses. If the Congress did not accept the programme of the workers fully and completely, it was because, it kept in view the fact there were all classes and all interests in the country included in the premier organisation.

This did not mean, continued the speaker, that the Congress and the Congressmen had no sympathy with the programme of the masses. The Congress was not indifferent to the starving millions, and all along, the Congress was working for the improvement in the condition of the masses.

After Rajen Babu concluded his address, a public meeting was held in the Pandal, at which he was present.

Mr. Harihar Nath Sastri, President of the All-India Trade Union Congres presided.

Trade Union leaders from various parts of the country addressed the meeting.

WORKERS NOT AGAINST CONGRESS.

Mr. Rajaram Sastry of Cawnpore asked the Congress to think over, as to why despite the fact that the Congress was engaged in a fight with the Government, the workers did not join the fight. He said that if the Congress could accept the programme of the workers and the Trade Union Congress, then they had no objection to join the Congress and strengthen the hands of the organisation for any national fight.

Mr. Abdul Razack, Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union said that if unity could be achieved with the workers, the Congress could achieve success in its fight. He said that they were not against the Congress, on the other hand much benefit would result if Labour could capture the Congress.

ACCEPT T. U. C. PROGRAMME.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, speaking next asked the workers to understand fully what Indian National Congress meant. The whole country was included in that term, and the workers who formed the vast majority of the nation were included in the Congress.

The masses in India were starving without food or shelter, and the programme of the All-India Trade Union Congress provided them some relief. He urged the Congress to accept the programme of the Trade Unionists, which included the transference of property to the State, the transfer of power to the producing masses, the nationalisation of public utility services and the economic freedom for the masses.

But the Congress was not joining hands with the workers, continued the speaker, and a day might come when the workers, before they fought Imperialism, would have to fight the Indian National Congress.

At this stage, Rajen Babu wanted to leave the meeting, as the Subjects Committee was still going on where he had to preside. But the workers insisted that he should hear their demands, and consider them. He was therefore asked to stay until the workers explained to him their programme.

Mr. Khandalker then addressing the meeting said that the Congress on the present occasion was deliberating over the future programme for attaining full independence. But what was full independence worth asked the speaker, if the workers did not share it.

Mst. Chand Bi of Delhi asked the workers of the country to unite and to fight for their demands, as no one would be generous if they merely appealed and begged for what was their due.

Mr. Aiwe then addressed the meeting.

At this stage, Babu Rajen Prasad got up the Rostrum and addressed the workers, before finally he left the meeting for the Subjects Committee Hall.

RAJEN BABU'S ASSURANCE

He said that he had seen the programme of the Trade Unionists and he hoped that there would be many occasions in future, when they would come together for exchange of views and for a better understanding of their positions. He would say how far their programme would be acceptable, only after due consultation with the Congressmen. He gave the assurance that the representations of the workers would be fully considered by the Congress.

After this, he left the meeting accompanied by Mr. Nariman and others.

On the way, he was accosted by a person dressed in the garb of an ascetic and the visitor flew off at a tangent reiterating the grievances of the workers, and caused some amusement.

At the Congress Pandal, some workers stood up claiming to be the real representatives of the workers and asked for a chance to address the gathering. This was refused by the President of the meeting. Mr. Hariharnath Sastry and the worker somewhat incensed indulged in angry demonstration. Ultimately, he succeeded in addressing the few workers, who were left on the scene after the close of the meeting held under the auspices of the Trade Unionists.

PRESIDENT-ELECT HELD UP

Arrests At Phagwara

PHAGWARA, October 27.

Some sensation was caused when Baba Kharak Singh accompanied by Dr. Naranjan Singh, President-Elect, and Sardar Amar Singh drove in procession to the Conference pandal and were obstructed by the anti-conference men.

Armed with kirpan and hatchet, they blocked the road leading from the station to the city by squatting on the ground.

Mr. Twinbarrow, Inspector-General of Police with the help of armed police and military kept the obstructionists in check and arrested their leaders, Thaker Singh, Labh Singh, and Kishen Singh, members of the Shrimoni Gurudwara Committee.—A.P.

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